HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,098—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Feb.	PENINSULAR	5394	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6903
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5394	OCEANA	6010
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6393
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Baggage by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSAGES Cabled on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	3,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,359	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,238	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. ,,
AURIRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. ,,
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,168	20th Apr ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 980. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
F. SCARPA, Agent,
Samson House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kowett, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February. (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,900 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.



(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	630
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CROWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3550	F. McKay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6230	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5201	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th February, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,540	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb, 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655	Volkertsen	12th Feb., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA, up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 7/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT } Riding Contest
TO-NIGHT } Riding Contest
TO-NIGHT }
at 10-30 sharp.
This is too funny for words.
A HANDSOME TROPHY FOR THE WINNER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Feb. 13th.
AGAIN WE CHANGE
THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF
FESTA AT SEVILLE.
The Spanish Bull Fight.
Handsome Costumes imported from London.
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2
Will be given away on
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13TH,
Bicycle Coupons will be given to all Holders of Tickets of Rs, 1, 2, 3 and 4.
COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Presentation Night.

Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockeys and Trainers of the Great Western Handicap.
SOUVENIR } MATINEE,
SOUVENIR } SATURDAY, FEB. 13TH,

Box Plan at Circus.
Hours Open:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1904.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200, (Two-hundred) should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February 1904.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 27th February, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.
27th January, 1904.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1904, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that SEPARATE LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM, in each of twelve Shops situated in various parts of the Town and Island of Bombay, for the period of one year from 1st April 1904 to 31st March, 1905, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, Bombay, at 11-30 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1904.

2. Information concerning the conditions of Sale, of Licenses, and situations of the several Shops to be sold can be obtained at the Office of the Assistant Collector of Abkari, Town Custom House.

E. GRAY,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, Opium Department, 8th February, 1904.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

PETTY OFFICERS and MEN of the Seamen and Stoker Classes and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who have taken their discharge from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines respectively, either on pension or otherwise, can now be enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Full particulars can be obtained from the
ASSISTANT PAYMASTER,
In charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm ; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, lately carrying on business as Bankers and Agents under the style of WILLIAM WATSON and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the property and outstandings of the abovenamed Firm have become vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay under a Vesting Order dated the 1st February, 1904, which has priority over any vesting order made thereafter by any other Court in India and that until further notice all property either immoveable or moveable belonging to the said Firm is required to be made over and all debts and moneys due are to be paid to the said Official Assignee of Bombay.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge as Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

	Rs. As
WORDS, FACTS and PHRASES. A Dictionary of Curious, Quaint, and Out-of-the-Way Matters, by E. Edwards	2 10
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AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
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BICYCLE ! BICYCLE ! ! BICYCLE ! ! !
Benefit of the Lady Lion Tamer,
MISS ANNA DONAL,
The Serpentine Dance in the Lion's Cage.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

SATURDAY NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE
TWO WATCHES to be given away to the Children.
WARREN'S CIRCUS leaves Bombay for Jubalpore on MONDAY, the 15th February.

POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
Performance Commences at 9 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and from MONDAY, the 15th February, 1904, the following DOWN and UP EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS between BOMBAY and KURLA, will resume running on Week days only.

DOWN TRAINS.	H M	H M	UP TRAINS.	H M	H M
Vic. Terminus, Bombay ... D.	8 40	18 20	Kurla ... D.	9 54	19 40
Kurla ... A.	9 29	19 2	Vic. Terminus Bombay ... A.	10 35	20 20

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 9th February, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS: CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL, BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils, and Waste Cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs 3 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1904.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1904, and following days, commencing at 2 p. m., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 9th February.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale ; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th January, 1904.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following contracts on the dates noted against each. Forms of Tender and any further information required can be obtained on application at the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, where Samples of Articles are open for inspection.

1. For the supply during 1904-05 of EMBROIDERED LACES, &c., on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904 at 3 P. M.

2. For the supply during 1904-05 of EMBROIDERED BADGES, &c., on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, 1904, at 3 P. M.

3. For the supply during 1904-05 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES inclusive of Packing Materials on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1904, at 3 P. M.

4. For the supply during 1904-05 of CLOTHS, SERGES, COTTON GREY, COTTON TWILL and PUTTIES of bona-fide local manufacture on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1904, at 3 P. M.

5. For the supply during 1904-05 of MATERIALS for FIELD SERVICE CLOTHING on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1904, at 3 P. M.

6. For the supply during 1904-05 of COLORS on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1904, at 3 P. M.

7. For the Services of an Auctioneer during 1904-05 on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1904, at 3 P. M.

8. For the purchase during 1904-05 of WOOLLEN CUTTINGS, &c., on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1904, at 3 P. M.

H. A. B. BOULDERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET for SHOP or OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR of "Dady House," 12-14 Church Gate Street, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusji and Company.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work :—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds, House and Land Agencies.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "217," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 ; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI JAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6 0-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6 1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

5 MINUTES—VISIT to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS new Photographic Salon, Tata Building, Hornby Road, will convince you that they are the best and deserve to be patronized. Lift available for visitors.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

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KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE.
A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.
PRICES.—No. 0=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 23-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=1 gallons Rs. 0-0 nett.
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and Seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. & S.	30, French Road, Chowpatty.	Medical Practitioner.	Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya.	Mr. Wamanrao Damodarji Pitale.
				Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., L.M.	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora.
				Mr. James MacDonald.	Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, M. A., C. I. E.	Mr. D. E. Wacha.
2	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.	Malabar Hill	Merchant	Mr. C. H. Armstrong.	Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, B.A. L.L.B.
3	Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar.	11, Karelwady, Thakurdwar.	A Justice of the Peace & Shipping Agent	Mr. L. G. Fraser	Mr. F. Noel Paton.
4	The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla.	112, Tandel Street.	Merchant	Mr. James MacDonald.	Mr. L. G. Fraser.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., C. S. I.	Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, M. A. C. I. E.	Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Kt., L. M.
				Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt.	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai.
5	Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas.	Ridge Road, Walkeshwar.	Land-lord.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., L. M.	Mr. Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C. S. I.	Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt.
				Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas	Mr. Rastomji Byramji Jijibhai.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora.
6	Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia.	Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai.	Mr. S. J. David.
				Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai.	Mr. Madhowdas Gokuldas L. Pasta.
				The Hon'ble Mr. S. Rebsch	Mr. H. E. E. Procter.
7	Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S.M.R.C.S., L.M., F.S.A., M.R.A.S.	Bandra and Bombay.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. James MacDonald.	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
				Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S.	The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey.
				Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar Kt. L. M.	Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. & S.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C. S. I.	Mr. D. F. Leao.
				Khan Bahadur Byramj Dadabhoy.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A. L.L.B.
				Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Kt.	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, B. A. L.L.B.
8	Mr. Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A.	7, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.	Property-holder	Mr. James MacDonald	The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C. S. I.	Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Kt.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, M. A. C. I. E.	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
				Mr. O. V. Muller	Mr. M. [illegible] Millan, B. A.
9	Mr. Kawasji Jehangir Readymoney, B. A. (Cantab).	Nepean Sea Road	Partner in the Firm of J. Cawasji Jehangir and Company.	Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framji.	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai.
				Mr. James MacDonald	Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart., C. S. I.	Mr. Aga Akbar Shah.
10	Mr. Mir Aun Ali	Nesbit Lane, Mazagaon.	Barrister-at-Law	The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A.L.L.B.	Mr. G. Lund.
				Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S.	Mr. Hirji Ghelabhai Pajamsi.
11	Mr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, L.M. and S.	Mazagaon Road.	Graduate in Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University, Medical Inspector of Seamen, Medical Officer to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Honorary Medical Officer to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., C. S. I.	Sir Bhalchandar Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt. L.M.
				Mr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master L. M. & S.	Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania.
12	Mr. James Anderson Dickson McBain.	13, Marine Lines.	Manager for India of The Sun Life Assurance Company, of Canada.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart., C. S. I.	Mr. Rastomji Dhanjibhai Setna, B.A.L.L.B.
				Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai.	Mr. W. Greaves.
				Mr. J. Steven	Mr. Kawasji Dadabhai Dubash.
13	Mr. Jamsetji Kharsetji Jamsetji.	Esplanade Road.	Justice of the Peace.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. Rebsch.	Mr. C. B. Lynch.
14	Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.	Wellington Lines, Band stand.	Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court, Bombay	The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., L. L. B.	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad. B.A.L.L.B.
				Mr. G. R. Lowndes	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott. B. A.	The Hon'ble Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, M. A., C.I.E.
15	Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, B. A.	The Ridge, Malabar Hill.	Merchant	Dr. Edward F. Underwood, M. D.	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora.
				The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula.	Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya.
				Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt.	Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar.
				Mr. Bomonji Dinsha Petit.	Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas.
16	Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai.	1, Girgaum Back Road.	Solicitor, High Court	The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., L. L. B.	Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi B.A. L.L.B.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Shetalwad, B.A., L.L.B.	Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha
				Mr. Nanabhai Navrosji Katrak, L. M. & S.	Mr. Popat Prabhuram, L.M. & S.
17	Mr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, L. M. & S. L. R. C. P. (London), L. F. P. S.	Girgaum Back Road.	Medical Practitioner	Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt.	Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram.
				Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt. L. M.	Rao Bahadur Wasudeo J. Kirtikar.
18	Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kawasji Murzban, C. I. E.	Murzban Road, Esplanade.	A Retired Executive Engineer, P.W. D. and Bombay Municipality.	Mr. James MacDonald	Mr. A. G. Veigas, L.M.&S.
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				The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E.	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
19	The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, M. A., C. I. E.	Nepean Sea Road	Barrister-at-Law	Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A. L.L.B.
				The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula.	Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha.
				Mr. James MacDonald	Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kavasji Murzban, C.I.E.
20	Mr. Hormasji Ardeseir Wadia.	Cumballa Hill	Barrister-at-Law	The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, M. A., C. I. E.	The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khere, B.A.L.L.B.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart., C. S. I.	Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.
				Mr. Aga Shah Rookh Shah.	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai.
				Lt.-Col. H. W. B. Boyd, I. M. S.	Mr. J. Begbie.
21	The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B. A., L. L. B.	Bellasis Road Byculla	Vakil of the Bombay High Court.	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, B. A., L. L. B.	Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A. L. L. B.	Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas.
22	Mr. Kaikhosro Navroji Kabraji.	Mathew Road, Girgaum.	Journalist	The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula.	Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar.
				Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, K. L. M.	Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas Kt.
				Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.	Mr. S. J. David.
				Mr. James McDonald	Mr. H. G. Gell.
				Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar.	Mr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S.
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24	Mr. James MacDonald.	Wodehouse Road.	Late Principal of the Scottish Education Society's High Schools.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Dick.	Mr. D. N. Graham.
				Mr. T. W. Cuffe	Mr. S. J. David.
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				Mr. Adamji Peerbhai	The Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
25	Mr. Ratanji Jamshetji Tata.	Waudby Road	Merchant	Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.	Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai.
				Mr. Ardesir Framji.	Mr. D. Gostling.
26	Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S.	Nepean Sea Road	An Officer of the Indian Medical Service.	Mr. H. E. E. Proctor.	Mr. F. Noel Paton.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C. S. I.	Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai.
27	Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden.	67 Hornby Road.	Senior Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Warden & Company.	Mr. F. C. Macrae.	Mr. Edalji Nusserwanji G.G.M.C.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February 1904, at 1 P.M.

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to Vote only at the Meeting.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th February, 1904.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c. should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
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THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.
Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders Promptly Attended to.
For safe delivery of orders and correspondence please address in full, as there are others trading under the name "MADON," who all have started business after us.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
6, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October.
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs 31,90,450.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months ...	4 "
" 3 " ...	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY

OF THE **BEST DRIVING BELTS,**

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.

ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: **H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.**

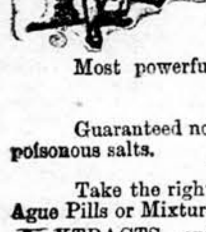
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...........................Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 9-16	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£96	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....................	£64	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= do
2 months hence	25 15-16	= do
Spot in New York	56 3-4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·22 1-2	= + 1 1-2
Berlin ,, ...	20·52 1-4	= + 1
New York Demand..............	4·85 1-2	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills.....	3 1-4	= + 1-8
6 ,, ,, ,, ...	3 3-8	= + 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-2	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 23,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 4,61,06,000 do Bombay
Rs. .... do Madras
Rs. 70,00,000
At 1s. 4 5-32d.

Minimum rate received 79 per cent. Average rate 16·16.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 1,24,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
,, ,, Transfer on Bombay ,, 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 3-4 unchanged. Steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Buyers 31s. unchanged.
Brown A.-M. Buyers 32s. 1 1-2d. = — 4 1-2d. Firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers. 33s. 9d. = plus 3d. Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7-8 plus 7-8

TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef, 28s. 3 — 3d.
,, ,, Mutton 28s. 6d. — 3d.
Tone of Auction quiet.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales, 7,000. Spot 6·94 — 58. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9d. — 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
6·69	6·71	6·73
— 61	— 61	— 60
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·74	6·74	6·73
— 60	— 61	— 60
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·59	6·09	5·84
— 59	— 41	— 40

In New York—

Receipts at the Port...............	23,000
Do. last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	14·25 unchanged
Futures, month of March..........	12·11 — 56
Do. do. July	12·50 — 55

In New Orleans—

Spot	unquotable
Futures, month of May	13·39 plus 39
Do. do. August	13·10 plus 55
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, February 10th, 1904:—

Cotton	6,410 bales.
Wheat	8,127 cwts.
Linseed	2,351 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	3,178 ,,
Gingellyseed....................	13,634 ,,
Poppyseed.......................	971 ,,
Groundnuts.....................	1,406 ,,
Castorseed	147 ,,
Rice	15,471 ,,
Myrabollams	6,509 ,,
Cottonseed	nil ,,
Mowraseed	nil ,,
Gram	652 ,,
Joowar	2,037 ,,
Maize	123 ,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T.............................1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4 3-16d,
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 13-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 17-32d
French Francs 3 do do 172 1-4
Marks 3 do do 140 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do ...... nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Firm.
Cash.................................. Rs. 95·5
1st Settlement 3rd March ,, 95·5

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 11th Feb. 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan. 7 do,
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	12	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat ,, ...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	0
Casto seed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	11	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	35	0	0
25 per cent. ,, ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. ,, ...	29	0	0
Black Kutnee ,, ...	25	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 29-12
Club No. 1 ,, ,, 29-0
Hard Red ,, ,, 22-3 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales .... 4,000 bales.
Imports .... 12,000 ,,

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
6·89	6·90	6·92
plus20	plus19	plus19
May-June	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
6·93	6·93	6·92
plus19	plus19	plus19
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·78	6·27	6.02
plus19	plus18	plus18

COTTON.—here has been a better enquiry in this market to-day and a moderate business is reported at Colaba. Prices have advanced about Rs. 2 for ready and forward. In the Sutta market Good M: G. Broach touched Rs 273 but the closing quotation is Rs 369.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	230	217	209...	Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	230	218	... ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	230	218	... ...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	247	241	... ...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	227	217	...	do
Jalgaum do.	229	219	...	do
Khandwa do. ...	249	241	... ...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G) / Karanja do. do. / Akola do. do.	248	242	... ...	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	263	253	... ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	252	246	... ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	255	249	... ...	do

Broach (M.-G.) ...	285	... 236		March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	283	... ...		April
Bhownugger M.-G.) ...	258	248 ...		May
Do. (M.-G) ...	255	245 ...		,,
Muttia (M. G.)	236	226 ...		February
Dharwar(S.-G.)			262	May.
Westerns			248	,,

SHARES:

Mill shares are steady.

	Rs.
Petit.....................................	2090
China	550
Currimbhai	625
Standard	830
Davids...................................	225
Swadashi	845

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 10th February:—

			Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 3rd February			1,22,13,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do. ...			47,57,000
Total....			1,69,70,000
	Rs.		
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage	19 64,000		
Do. do. Government...	28,45,000		
			48,09,000
			2,17,79,000
Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of..	27,23,000		
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes..................	1,000		
New Coin paid to the Currency Department.	40,00,000		
Do. Sirohi State	2,35,000		
			69,59,000
Balance on evening of the 10th Feb. 1904			1,48,20,000

	Rs.
The Balance comprises—	
Silver held on account of the tenderers..........................	1,14,54,000
Do do Government,	33,66,000
	1,48,20,000
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	5,42,000
Bullion belonging to Government	34,45,000
	39,87,000

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

The Grand Western Handicap—1 1-4 miles. Loch Cheveden 9 9, Cretonne 8 11, Tubal Cain 8 10, Triar Tuck 8 8, Hoop Iron 8 6, Miles 8 5, Northumberland 8 4, Chillagoe 8 3, Vasto 7 12, Trenton 7 8, Ail'e 7 3, Blue Blood 6 5. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

The Imperial Plate—6 furlongs. Lady Avon 9 13, Yankee, Boy 9 3, Russley Rose 8 13, Mstalgia 8 7, Olga 7 12, Key West 7 8, Veera 7 7, La France 7 6, Wakeful 6 10, Annie Laurie 6 5, Bandicoot 6 3, Haydn 6 0. Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 6 lbs.

The Dealers Plate—1 mile. Bay Middleton 9 11, Achilles 9 5, Narunjee 9 1, Oriental 8 9, Gallant 8 8, Money Spinner 8 8, Mcoa 8 7, Turkish Flag 11 8 4, Napoleon 8 0, Skylark 7 12, Shaiboob 7 10, Nainava 7 6, Sir Jamal 7 4, Mooreed 7 2, Alexis 6 12, Najeed 6 0. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Produce Plate—7 furlongs. Gentle Lady 11 0, Saloon 9 10, Upstart 9 4, Louis 7 13, Miss Ascot 6 3, Triumph 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Grand Western Handicap.—Glen Albyn, Hillsborough Miles, Friar Tuck, Vasto, Presbyterian, Bouquet, Wild Raven, Tecoota Men.

The Importers Plate.—Springlock, Malva, Cretonne, Bepetition, Planet, Nig tingale.

The Produce Plate.—Philistine, Lady Newbrook, Bijley.

The Imperial Plate.—Monas, Yardley, Wakeful, Veera, Pet Girl.

The Dealers Plate—Officer, Brigand, Vasco, Bay Middleton, Najeed, Napoleon, Mcoreed and Oriental.

The Padlock Plate.—Sybarite, Mooreed, Kour Saheb.

The New Stakes.—Bruiser, Prince Arthur, Martinet, Nissan, Superior, Sureya Pasha, Hamidi, Surefoet Sprightly, Arnica, Decider, Ruddam, Socrates, Primrose, Bahar, Tirroo, Tawakel, Calcutta, Grey Ghost II, Sabig, Manir-Malta and Rightful.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 11th February, 1904.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

1265—Khunderao S and L—Haji Ismail Haji Issack vs Hoossinbhai Ahmedbhai—Payne and Co and M B Chotia.

Appeals for hearing and the final disposal.

1317—Bickne'l M and M—Paul Bsier and another vs Chotala Javerdas—K D Shroff.

1270—Wadia G and Co—Chubildas Lallubhai vs Daya, Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Thakurdas and Co.

1271—Bicknell M and M—Laksmidas Valjee and others vs Gangabai widow and others—Mansuklal J and H L and Co.

1272—Edgelow G and O—Fakirchand Prunchandas Manek bai widow—Tyabjee and Co.

1275—Crawfird B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs N C Macleod—Little and Co.

1278.—Pestonji R and K Noor Mahomed Hajee Vomer vs N C Macleod—Ardesir H D and Co.

179—Dapht ry and F—Rugildas Bhukandas vs James Herbert Dankerley—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

298,02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

1-02—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The Owners of S S Aarvak—Smetham B and N—Admiralty Suit.

509,03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Sajan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Judgment on Question of Amendment.

902-01—J C G Bowen—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

292-02—Wadia and Ghandy—Jivanji Dinshaw Ghandy and another vs Vurjivandas Cursondas and another—Mulji B B and Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 12th February.

The Corps will take part in Manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Andheri with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Monday morning, next the 15th instant, members are requested to send their chargers on Sunday to Andheri where forage for the night will be provided by Corporal C W McLachlan and to catch the 6-15 a.m. train (Bo Time) from Church Gate on Monday.

Dress—Marching order complete, no swords to be carried.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th February.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned N C Officer and Volunteers:—

No 4734 Sergt R E Osborne, "D" Coy from 3rd February to 31st March 1904.

No 5180 Vol C Dias. "D" Coy from 4th February to 31st March 1904.

No 4802 Vol F W Quinless, "D" Coy up to the 31st March 1904.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SMITH—February 8, at the Cottage Hospital, South Norwood, London, Walter Sidney Smith, (late of Bertie-Smith and Co. Ltd), aged 34 years, after a long and painful illness heroically borne. Friends in India kindly accept this notice.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARMAN—February 5, at Moorlah, Chumparan, the wife of A L Harman, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—CHURCHILL—February 6, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev G E Oldham, Harold P M White, 4/th Sikhs, son of the late Philip James White, I C S, to Ethel, third daughter of Colonel C ff. Churchill of Castle Avenue, Dover.

DEATH.

MOORE—February 1, at No. 183, Taj Road, Agra (Cantonments), of double pneumonia, Frank Oswall Sydney, (Ossie) the dearly loved younger son of Mr and Mrs Arthur G Moore, aged 3 years 5 mouths and 8 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h 30m. Sun sets 5h. 58m. High water, 8-40m. 9-57a. Low water, 3-12m., 2-44a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay School of Art, students' exhibition and prize distribution by Lord Lamington, 5 15 p.m.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

ARMENIAN CHURCH, BOMBAY.—His Grace the Archbishop will say mass on Sunday at 8 30 a.m and will also give a Sermon.

PETITS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients, treated during the last month was 4,940, the daily average being 159. The total of new patients, was 682.

AN OVERDOSE OF ACONITE.—Joseph Powell Ambasta a Goanese, aged forty-five, residing at Kasara Basin, Mazagon, died yesterday morning at his residence from an overdose of aconite. It appears that he used to take aconite under medical advice. On Wednesday evening he took an overdose through mistake, which proved fatal.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu Mombassa Ibo, Chindi, Dares Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Somali, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—On the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, appearing with Mr. Javeri, applied for the admission of an appeal preferred by Bai Sona and four others, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Broach, of forgery of a document purporting to be a deed of divorce and of using the same as genuine, and were each sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. The appeal was admitted.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar corrsspondent writes:—The cold weather has not left us yet. The temperature in the morning is 60° and rises to 80° towards noon. Considerable dew falls in the morning which is likely to benefit the wheat and cotton crops. A fire took place in the ginning factory at Songad on Sunday, when damage to the extent of about Rs. 3 000 was caused. The compound was full of stacks of Cuppas, two of which were destroyed. The plague, which is raging at Sehore, Botad, Dhola and Wadhwan, does not show any sign of abatement.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—At Wari Bunder, yesterday morning Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Baloo Daji, aged twenty-seven, a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. It appears that the deceased was proceeding from Wari Bunder to Mazagon on Wednesday evening, and while attempting to cross the lines, trains from both the sides came up. His attention had been directed to the train coming on the down line and he waited on the up line to allow that train to pass, when the train on the up line came up and knocked him down. He was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

OFFERING BRIBE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged Abdul Hasan Haji Mahomedali, a tea-shop-keeper, with causing obstruction on public roadway and with offering illegal gratification. Mr. Roberts stated that on the 30th January, while he was driving along Khara Tank Road in a hack victoria he saw that the accused had put up a shed in front of his shop, which obstructed the traffic. Mr. Roberts got out of the gharry and took down accused's name when the latter put two rupees in his hand. The Magistrate find the accused Rs. 7 for the first offence; and Rs.75 for the second, or in default he was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMESTERS ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, ChiefP residency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Ismail Jaferji, and Ismail Dawoodbhai, Boris, with gambling and with assaulting a policeman on duty. It appeared that on Wednesday afternoon the accused were gaming with cards and money at Null Bazaar with three others. The policeman on duty in the locality went to the spot and succeeded in arresting the accused. While he was taking them to the chowky the first accused tripped up the policeman and the second assaulted him with his fists. The second accused also tried to bite the police sepoy. Another policeman came up and then the accused were taken to the chowky. The accused admitted the first charge, but denied the assault. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each on the first charge, and to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment on the second.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Dulichand Mannu, a Hindu lad, aged about ten, years with the theft of a till containing Rs. 11-8 belonging to Dhunji Mulji, a cloth merchant, in Mangaldas Market. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was a very recent arrival from Ojjein. Yesterday about 11-30 a.m. the complainant fell asleep in his shop. The accused went into the shop unnoticed and was about to leave it with the til, when the complainant's partner stepped into the shop and questioned him. The complainant woke up and seized the accused who tried to run away, throwing the box into the shop. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said he was only sitting by the side of the shop and the complainant charged him with the theft. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to receive nine stripes.

DEATH OF PRINCE SAMATSINJI.—The death is announced of Kumar Shri Samatsinji at his bungalow at Cumballa Hill. Kumar Shri Samatsinji Soorsinji of Palitana State, Kathiawar, was the second son of the late Thakore Saheb Soorsinji Partab Singji. He was born at Palitana on September 4th, 1865. In 1879 he married his first wife, a lady of the Morvi House, belonging to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs, by whom he had two sons, one of whom died and the other, Kumar Vijaysinghji, now succeeds the deceased. The Kumar Saheb's first wife died in November, 1884, and in 1885 he married a sister of his deceased wife. On the 1st of July, 1887, a third son Joravsinghji was born, but only lived a few months; and, on April 1st, 1890, a daughter was born in Bombay. She is named Kunvri Shri Waji Rajba. The deceased also married a sister of the Rana of Rajkot. During the life of his father, the late Thakore Saheb, the deceased lived at Palitana, but on his father's death in 1885, he left Palitana, and in March, 1883, he came to reside in Bombay. He was well-known in Bombay and was a large subscriber to various charities. In his earlier years he was a well-known sportsman, especially taking a keen interest in polo and pig-sticking.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Abdulla, an old offender, was charged with stealing a leather purse containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 55, belonging to Kamaludin Kamrdin. One Ibrahim Mahomed, also an old offender, was charged with aiding and abetting the accused Shaik Ahmed in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that the complainant is a dealer in shoes and caps and keeps his shop in Bhindy Bazaar Road. On the 27th January last he, with his servant Mowlabux, went to Null Bazaar to buy a sudria (vest) for him. On the way they met the two accused who followed them to the bazaar. While at the bazaar the complainant saw a boy with some ghee and pointing out the servant to the boy, told him to go and see what kind of ghee it was. As the complainant raised his hand to point to the boy, the first accused rushed at him and snatched the purse from his pocket and ran away. The complainant's servant pursued the thief and caught him, when the latter passed the purse to the second accused, who made off with it. The first accused was handed over to the police and the second accused was subsequently arrested. The first accused had ten previous convictions against him and the second six. Both of them pleaded not guilty to the present charge. They were both committed to take their trial at the present Criminal Sessions.

ST ISABEL'S (LADIES) CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION KALBADEVEE CIRCLE:—Mrs David Thompson Honorary Secretary, begs to ackowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1903 towards the General Fund and Christmas Appeal. "General Fund"—H H the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 150; The "Hathwa Raj" and Raja Ali Mahomed Khan Bahadur in memory of his father the late Raja Sir Ameer Hasan Khan Bahadur K C I E, each Rs 100; H H the Nawab Saheb of Bahawalpur and I C S, each Rs 50; H H the Raja of Faridkot State Rs 25; H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G C I E, Rs 20; Shree Maharanee Lady Gujputeerao and Vacuum Oil Co, each Rs 15; H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, G C I S, H H the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, K C I E, Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, Nawab Faizazli Khan, C S I, Dr Rash Beary Ghose, C I E, T C L, Mr P de Bure, In memory of the deceased Bai Ruttonbai Merwanji Wadia and the Hon'ble Mian Mahamed Shah Din, B A, Bar-at-Law, each Rs 10; G H N S, O G Q, E C B A, Mr E F, Allum, H G, G M W, J A L, K S P, Mr A S, Framjee, R S P, Mr R J Tata, Mr P F Fischer, Mr Khursadjee Sorabjee Framjee, R U H, the Bombay Gas Co, Lt C B L, Major T Lloyed Jones, I M S, Mrs Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr M H Muckba H E Visconde de Wrem, Mr U A Chambers, J J M, Mr M Ananjanty, E M S, the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses; Mr Nurgess D Patell, H C W, A M T J, R W, W T M, C, C M P, G, Mr H R Dunk, W W P, L Col Richard Owen J Ms N, J D and Co, Bombay, Standard Oil Co. of New York, Captain J Hand, Major H Herbert I M S, A W J, Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co Mr T J Bennett C I E, Mr Jehangir B Petit, Mr P B Jeejeebhoy, the Honble Mr Justice Budruddin Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, H K H H the Nawab Saheb of Janjira K C I E, Mr J Montgomery, L J, O M, Mr C E Copplestone, the Hon'ble Mr H S Dikshit, B A, L L B, Mr Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, O G O, Mr B H Hewett, Messrs Mongini Brothers, Babu Baijnath Goenka, Mr J L Ruxton, B N and Co, Mr H R Greaves, Mr S E Greaves, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr Joota Kanji, Mr E W Noble, Messrs Talackand and Shapoorjee, Mr Henry Gray, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, M R J, N N W, Mr Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, J D, C M C, A McK; Messrs Ahmedbhoy and Alladinbhoy Somjee, the Hon'ble Mr Vithaldas D Thackersey, J R M, Mr Kaikhosro Maneckjee, N M G, A N Other, Mr Haji Ahmed Hassum, Mr Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed Jackaria, Mr Jugmohandas Samuldas, Mr Cursetji Jamsetji A Wadia and Mr Sorabjee Framjee Banker, each Rs 5, and many others under Rs 5, "Christmas Appeal"—H H the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwara Sing Bahadur, K C I E, Rs 50, L N T and H K each Rs 10; the Honble Sir James Monteath, K C I E, I C S, Mr A Warren Jones, E C B A, O G O, G H N S, H E E P, J L R, S E G, Mr U A Chambers, J A L, Mr P de Bure, Standard Oil Co of New York, Mr M Ananjanty, H C W, Mr P Glynn Messent, Vacuum Oil Co, C, J D & Co, Lt, O M, Mr A S Framjee, W C H, K M M, Lieut Col C M Porter, R E, Captain J Hand, L G, N N W, A K L, W S M, H K, Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co, S G, R H I, E M, J S F N G; Mr B H Hewett, R G M, Nemo; Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia J J M; Mr R R Ross, K P; Mr J W Hepworth; Mr O S Mawson, L C, Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros B N & Co; Mr T Sharples, H J R H, C H S B; Mr R J Tata; Mr C B Lynch, J Mc N, Bai Jerbai N Wadia, H B, G M M; Mr John Facheri; Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr W H White, Mrs M H Batty, Messrs Breul & Co, B S Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, W H C, R W H, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris B N & Co, M, W G, F A O, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, H I L, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt; Mr W M Bell, Khan Bahadur Eduljee Sorabjee Chenoy, Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D Patel, Mr Burjorjee Manockjee Patel, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholu, C I E; Mr W Richardson and Mr Joseph Hall, each Rs 5; and many others under Rs 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

PIRACIES IN CHINESE WATERS.

A peculiar tale is told by Kong a Sing, master of passenger boat running from Hongkong to Manchau. From his story it would seem that he left Hongkong for Manchau on Jan. 9, with a large number of passengers on board.

All went well until they neared Castle Peak Bay about 10 p.m., when six of the passengers covered the rest of the passengers and the crew with revolvers and forced them to retreat below.

With everyone except themselves below decks the gang proceeded to search the ship. The passengers were also searched, and personal property and money to the extent of dols1,150 was stolen.

After securing their booty the robbers launched a small boat and, after taking all the arms and ammunition they could find, they pulled to shore and decamped with their spoil.

A Canton Correspondent of the "China Mail" writing on January 18th says: Reports of piracies and robberies frequently reach me. They are likely to increase now as Chinese New Year approaches. Here is the latest. The passengers on the launch and junk that arrived here yesterday morning from Young Kong had a thrilling experience and a narrow escape. When in the West River, just outside Kong Moon, the launch and junk were attacked by a dozen small boats that were filled with pirates. The junk was well provided with arms. After a sharp fight the pirates were driven off. There was no loss of life on the junk, but it is reported that several of the robbers were killed. Dr. Paul J. Todd, one of the surgeons of the Canton Hospital, was a passenger on the junk.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arrayo, 2309 tons, Captain H Plough, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sutherland, 1277 tons, Captain A Wallace, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Wharfedale, 1832 tons, Captain J C Alexander, sailed yesterday for Cannanore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2333 tons, Captain Geo W Lash, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Cape Town via Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain E G Smith, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr O E Rix and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss M Leach, Miss J White, Miss Duncan, Miss Oliver and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 753 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, and Mr Thale, Mr and Mrs Balden, Mr Purshotum and two Ladies, and 2 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Zinnia s	Lash	Cape Town via Galle
11	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Katoria s	Smith	Persian Gulf
	Karrakatta	Corbett.......	Muscat
	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta, &c
	H M S Porpoise ...	Hotham	Colombo
	Wharfedale s	Alexander ..	Cannanore

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Arrayo, Plough, for Calcutta.
,, Sutherland, Wallace, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Heim for Penang and Singapore.
,, Kasara for P. Gulf.
,, Afghan for Busreh.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 9th instant.

ADEN, FEB 10.

The P and O Co's steamer Marmora with the homeward mails of the 6th instant arrived here at 5 p. m. to-day (Wednesday).

SUEZ, FEB 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here at 3 a. m. to-day (Thursday).

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie from China, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 10th inst.

The same Co's steamer Goritia, from Trieste, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 10th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the to-day via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Franz Ferdinand from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd instant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulpher Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly, beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot., 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARE YOU GOING HOME ?

If so, make your preparations early and write to

THE
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
FOR SAMPLES OF THEIR
RENOWNED
LALIMLI FABRICS
INCLUDING
CLAN TARTAN
LALIMLI
TRAVELLING RUGS.
ALL GUARANTEED PURE WOOL

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide..... .. at 1 8 do

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
BED BLANKETS, in White—Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8' by 5, 8' by 6½' feet	Rs 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0, each.
BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs	4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, do.
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only	from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6'	4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'.....	From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS	from 2 13 do.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS, BALACLAVA CAPS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, CYCLE HOSE AND SANITARY GREY UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

PIANOS
FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 23, 1902.

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
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Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES.
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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Secretary.

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BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLSE AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery or Commission Stable for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, a Rs. 5 per mensem. Quarantine on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veterinary opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD cost in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS usually executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders in time.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE CART CALLED TELEWALY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Chella Curson, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the Cart called Telewaly near Vithulwady, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1700 and street No. 23, containing by admeasurement 36 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Tatia Venkoba, on the west and north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Bhagirthibai, widow of Dhanath Wishwanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sitaram Building next to the Crawford Markets the stock-in-trade of Hajee Joosub Sale Mahomed consisting of shirts, guernseys, socks, towels, hats, watches, collars, ribbon China silk pieces, frill, silk, cord muslin, crape, serge, cretonne glass door cupboards, stands, &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, trapoys, cupboards whatnot book and hat stands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables chest-of-drawers, almyra, blackwood bedstead, dinner waggon &c.

1 English-made plush-lined reading chair, specially brought from England.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order.
1 D-B C-F gun in case by Hedda, with implements.
50 cases Lesmore Scotch whisky.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light dogcart.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 lady's English made side saddle with patent stirrups.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness,
1 Bay waler gelding, 6 years, 14-1, broken to single and double harness and saddle, fine upstanding horse.
1 Bay waler gelding, 8 years, 16-1, broken to single and double harness and saddle. Powerful and fine mover.

These two horses would make a grand pair.

1 handsome strong grey Arab polo pony, fast and handy, upto 13 stone. This tournament form pony is a real chance for any one who wants a good pony cheap.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, almyrahs, cupboards, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads with coir mattresses, sideboards, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture musical box, lady's and gentleman bicycles, one handsome strong victoria suitable for single or pair in very good order, etc. etc. the property of W. C. SYMES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 221 to 229, Lohar Chawl.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WEDNESDAY'S telegrams said that the cruisers Variag and Koreitz had been caught in Chemulpho, which presumably meant captured. But it transpires they were found there and that an engagement ensued. The Variag was a smart protected cruiser of great speed though of not very heavy armament. It would seem, however, that she rendered a good account of herself in damaging Japanese battleships which were presumably included in the squadron that covered the landing of troops. The Koreitz could have offered little resistance. She was built at Stockholm in 1883 and, like sixteen others, was still on the Navy List for appearances sake, but was without any fighting value. As might be expected she was sunk. The Variag fared better in being burnt, a less ignominious ending than falling into the hands of the enemy. Some of the crews appear to have been captured by the Japanese ashore whilst others were picked up by the French cruiser Pascal, which doubtless witnessed the whole of the operations. France, being neutral, cannot legitimately carry those men to any of the warships engaged, though there is nothing to prevent her landing them at Dalny. As we anticipated the Shan-hai-kwan incident is discredited and M. Delcasse in the Chamber has declared himself without information as to any such occurrence. She could no more occupy forts than Russians might be carried away to fight or return survivors to fighting-ships than we could supply unlimited coal to either of them. The list of men killed and injured is trifling considering the enormous amount of damage to property. Had the ships been in the open sea when attacked the losses would have been far greater. By beaching them their commanders acted with discretion and thus saved valuable lives, though it must be admitted at enormous cost. We are not surprised that the journals of all European countries congratulate the Japanese upon the brilliant opening of the campaign, though we doubt if they quite completed the work they might have done at Port Arthur before quitting it. The Tsar's manifesto, which is virtually a declaration of war, is somewhat late in making its appearance. We suppose the idea, ridiculed even by the German Press, that the Japanese behaved treacherously in not waiting for a formal declaration of war is laughed at too by the Press of every other country. Had they waited they would have found the work before them of much greater magnitude than it proved to be, and furthermore they would have found that Russian "treachery" had forestalled their own.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

SCHEMES for the invasion of England are not new, but despite the failure of the Great Napoleon's plans to that end there are some French and German military experts who are convinced that the descent of a hostile force on the British Coast is quite feasible. We heard not a little of the ideas of foreign strategists on this subject during the Boer War, and there is so much reason in the schemes which have been outlined from time to time that Great Britain cannot afford to ignore the possibilities which they present. Projects for the invasion of England must, however, depend for success upon secrecy of execution and in these days that seems a condition almost impossible to secure. If we can learn or conceive the plans by which a foreign power designs to effect a landing on the English coast we can take measures to frustrate them. Lately there has appeared a book by an English writer in which the author outlines a scheme by which Germany might invade Great Britain, and the whole thing is so plausible that it deserves the attention of the Committee of Defence, assuming that measures have not been already taken to meet any scheme of the kind. Mr. Erskine Childers in his "Riddle of the Sands" assumes that Germany, with her naval ambitions, is the power to be watched, and it is certain that Germany is the most likely to have in her military archives plans for an eventuality which is quite within the bounds of possibility. Mr. Childers conceives a situation in which England has been engaged in a naval war and from which even if triumphant her battle-fleets have emerged so crippled that they are incapable of withstanding the naval forces which Germany, having stood aside from the conflict, is able to bring against them. In this situation Germany, who has been secretly preparing, is assumed to have little difficulty in effecting a landing in England. The interest of the plan of invasion lies in the probability of it being secretly carried out, and to ensure this Mr. Childers indicates a little known part of the German coast as the jumping-off-point. In the event foreshadowed Germany would have the command of the North Sea, but could not hope to carry out her plans for invasion at any of the great German ports without having her scheme discovered. Mr. Childers, therefore, conceives the base of operations to be the small and little-known harbours of East Friesland. The mainland here is but thinly populated, the ports are obscure and of little commercial value and can be approached only with difficulty through channels which thread the great sand-banks lying between the mainland and the East Frisian Islands.

Though there is so little in this unpromising and unproductive region of a commercial nature to attract, Germany has built a great system of railways giving easy access to these small ports. These lines enable troops and stores to be rapidly brought to six or seven points of embarkation. Mr. Childers is convinced that these railways have been constructed solely as a means of secretly and rapidly embarking an army of infantry equipped with the lightest type of field-guns as the advance-force for an invasion of England. Having got the troops so far he conceives that they would be transported across the North Sea to the nearest point on the English coast in big sea-going barges towed by powerful tugs of shallow draught and escorted by a squadron of warships. The British fleet being crippled, it is assumed that the passage would be successfully accomplished and the landing effected at East Holland, on the north side of the Wash. The primary object of this invasion would be to strike at the "industrial heart of England." Thus does Mr. Childers imagine the most probable German plan for the invasion of Britain to be, and given the requisite secrecy there is no denying that it could be achieved. But having warned the authorities of the possibilities before them he proceeds to suggest how the German scheme may be met. He proposes that the navy should be reinforced by a host of naval volunteers, drawn from the yachtsmen and other classes having association with the sea who have intimate knowledge of the British coasts. He suggests that there should be organised a "mosquito fleet" of light-draught vessels, armed with light guns, and manned chiefly by the Reserve he desires. This swarm of light vessels might get amongst the transports of an invading force, eluding the convoy of warships, and might inflict great damage, if not disaster, upon the expedition. Mr. Childers has undoubtedly done considerable service in drawing attention to an eventuality which is not improbable and to the need for the organization of a more efficient naval reserve than we possess. Something is undoubtedly being done by the authorities to counteract Germany's activity in the North Sea, as witness the creation of the Home Fleet and the provision of a naval base in the Firth of Forth. But the volunteer naval force suggested would be a valuable addition to the home defences while it might also be utilised, as Mr. Childers points out, for offensive operations on the German coast. Its activity could make the preparation and despatch of an invading fleet almost impossible, while it could also do much mischief to the mercantile marine in the German harbours on the North Sea.

INDIA AND FISCAL REFORMS.

THE Government of India takes precisely the view of tariff questions we anticipated, and though it complains that there is nothing before it in the nature of a definite scheme to consider it succeeds in producing a long and exhaustive representation on the general subject Of course public interest in the question of Fiscal Policy will diminish before the more thrilling business of the war. And until the war begins to pall the other will hold the subordinate place. But it is satisfactory to know that the Government of India has made a representation even though it has been long deferred. We need scarcely affirm, concludes the document, "that any actual measure of retaliation should only be adopted with the greatest caution and in the last resort and in the circumstances which in a most careful judgment afford strong assurance of success. We would avoid all tariff wars and we recognize that it would be a calamity should we become involved in such struggles with important purchasers of our exported produce. In no circumstances whatever should we allow a policy of retaliation to develop into one of aggression. All that we seek is that we should not be pledged in advance to accord equal treatment to imports of all countries alike irrespective of whether they penalize our exports or not, and we are hopeful that the mere announcement that our hands are free will of itself suffice to maintain us in the enjoyment of that considerable measure of free exchange which we already possess and from time to time even to extend it." That is as far as India can go until we know precisely what is proposed. Sir Charles Elliott in a paper to the "Empire Review," to which we recently drew attention, is strongly in favour of the inclusion of India in the general plan. Sir Roper Lethbridge in the January number of the "Asiatic Quarterly" described Sir Charles as the greatest living authority on all economic questions connected with the material condition of the Indian peoples, and he would have us believe that it is impossible to exaggerate the weight and importance of the plain declaration with which he concludes his article. The facts and arguments set forth seem to show that as far as India is concerned the adoption of a system of Preferential Tariffs will be beneficial to the trade of the two countries and will offend against no sound economic principles. Sir Charles assures us that much benefit might accrue to the trade of England in cotton goods, iron and steel, and salt, and to that of Mauritius in sugar. Similarly he thinks that India might receive great advantage in respect of its production of tea, coffee, tobacco, wheat, rice, and indigo. But, as we remarked in these columns, a couple of months ago, in the absence of a clearly-measured scheme, with accurate figures, showing not only how the tariff reforms propose to deal with the whole subject and India in particular it is well to suspend judgment, even though approving Mr. Chamberlain's policy as applied to other parts of the Empire.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS AND THE FAR EAST.

THE opinions of those interested in the cotton industry in Bombay appear to be greatly divided as to the possible effects of the war in the Far East. On the one hand it appears to be thought that hostilities will affect Japan to the extent of causing a cessation of their manufacturing business, and so cause a loss to Bombay of the sale of at least a lakh of cotton bales. On the other hand it seems to be the opinion of many that the war will give Bombay millowners the opportunity in China and so stimulate the local cotton market. Opinions vary as to the trend of the balance of trade, and whether, allowing that the war will be associated with such tendencies as these, the result will be eventually beneficial to the city. In the first place it has to be remembered that a considerable number of Bombay mills have already closed down on account of the high price of the raw material. More mills will probably cease work in the immediate future, and this notwithstanding that within the last week or so there has been a decrease of from Rs. 20 to 30 per candy, or practically 10 per cent. in the price of cotton Brokers appear to think that there will be no further decline. The present reduction follows the trend of events in America, and quotations have already been discounted in view of the war. Millowners, therefore, are pessimistic, and they seem to think that a good opportunity which the war might have given will be lost because of the results of the speculation of the past three months. They also aver that the possible chance to Bombay arising out of the expected inactivity of Japanese mills has been overrated, and seem to think that Japan will find means of continuing exportations of yarn to China notwithstanding the war. In view of the successes of Japan upon the sea and a possible rapid conclusion of naval hostilities such a state of affairs is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. However, even this proposition is met by an assured expectation that business in China will be disintegrated, and if that be so Bombay's China trade will count for nothing until after the war, and the loss to millowners will be in direct proportion to the duration of hostilities. Trade with Japan has already entirely ceased, and no further exportations of yarn to that country are likely to take place as long as the war lasts. The position is extremely difficult, and, on the whole, one is inclined to think that there is some justification for the pessimistic feeling which prevails amongst millowners, as a result of the outbreak of the war.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

H. M. S. KARRAKATTA, Lieutenant Commander G. E. Corbett, sailed yesterday for Muscat.

THE International Postal Conference which was to have opened at Rome in April has been postponed for a year.

MR. E. H. HANKIN, Government Analyst and Bacteriologist for the United Provinces, will probably take twelve months' leave at an early date.

REPORTS from the Tibet Mission show that road-making in the Chumbi Valley is proceeding actively in spite of the severe cold. The object is, of course, to facilitate communication with the advanced camp at Thuna in case a further move has to be made towards Gyantsi.

THE Indian Tea Cess Committee continue paying their bonus of half-an-anna per pound on green tea. The quantity entered for bonus during the month of January was nearly 427,000 lbs, making a total since the beginning of the season of about 2,318,830 lbs.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1902, were Rs. 13,71,37,000 ; 1903, Rs. 14,53,10,000 ; 1904, Rs. 13,80,20,000.

H. M. S. PORPOISE leaves Bombay this evening for Colombo, where she will do duty as port guard-ship, her principal business being to see that in the event of Russian warships calling there the rules relative to the supply of coal to belligerents are strictly observed.

CAPTAIN WIGRAM, who met with an accident at the Assault-at-Arms at Calcutta on Saturday, will be unable to accompany the Viceroy on tour next week. His injuries are a fracture of the joint of the left shoulder and a contusion of the ribs sufficiently severe to incapacitate him for some time to come.

MR. ROSS-SCOTT, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, takes six months' leave in April and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Wells, Judge of Agra. Mr. Macleod, the Third Judicial Commissioner, has also applied for furlough, and Mr. Jones Bateman, Judge of Bareilly, for permission to retire from the service.

MR. SIDNEY PRESTON, Inspector-General of Irrigation, is about to make the following tour in the Madras Presidency ; Leave Calcutta, 13th February; Rajahamundry, 15th and 16th for inspection of the Godaveri Canal system ; Bezwada, 17th and 19th for inspection of the Kistna Canal system ; 20th to 23th, various halting places to inspect sites for the Kistna dam, arriving again in Calcutta on the 27th.

THE death is reported from Benares of General Jeet Jung Bahadur Rana, the second son of H. E. the famous Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I. The deceased General was the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army up to 1884 and was the son-in-law of H. M. Surendra Bikram Singh, the late King of Nepal. He has been living for nearly twenty years in retirement in British territory. He died last Monday morning at the age of 55.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Febeuary 9th was 938, giving a death-rate of 62·85 per annum per thousand as against 69·09, the corresponding period of last year, and 114·23, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 49 died from fevers; 419, plague; 8, small pox ; 9, measles ; 0, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 45, phthisis ; 54, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs ; 22, diarrhœa ; 25, dysentery ; 42, still-born ; 90, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 38 ; Brahmin, 29 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 503 ; Hindu low-caste, 104 ; Musalman, 194 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 22 ; European, 6 ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 299 as against 259, the corresponding period of last year, and 237, the average over the past five years.

AN UNHAPPY MONARCH.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S LOAD OF SORROW.

BY SYDNEY BROOKS.

A BOOK from the pen of the anonymous authoress who gave us that most fascinating volume "The Martyrdom of an Empress" stands in no need of recommendation. But if any excuse were necessary for her latest book "A Keystone of Empire" (Harpers, 12s. 6d.) it could easily be found in its subjects.

For its subject is that most appealing, most pathetic, most solitary figure, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

What a life has his been ? Merely to set down its leading events is to unfold a theme worthy of the Attic stage Blow after blow has fallen upon him. Every exquisite experience of sorrow that a man or a king can know he has endured. "Is nothing to be spared me in this world ?" he once cried out in his agony. It would seem not. Grief, tragedy, fearful and permanent humiliation he has plumbed them all to their last depths of bitterness.

He came to a throne shaken by revolution, and an empire, as men thought, crumbling to ruin. That throne is still unstable, that empire still hovers on the edge of dissolution.

The cares of royalty fell early upon him, writes Mr. Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Express." A gallant spirited soldiery boy of eighteen just fresh from his first baptism of fire, a five-cornered revolution was his introduction to the office of kingship. He repressed it, or at least it was repressed in his name, with a savagery that made him the most execrated man in Europe.

It was a bad beginning but worse was to follow. The Prussians crushed him at Sadowa and the French at Solferino. Austria was expelled from the German Confederation and her rule in Italy came clattering to the ground.

MOST HAPLESS MONARCH.

To a barely-veiled rebellion at home was added disaster and loss of territory abroad. It seemed as though Francis Joseph were to prove the most hapless member of a hapless race. The Hapsburgs, as a family, have had their enormous faults and their still greater failures. Yet few of them have ever failed so completely or in so many directions as Francis Joseph during the first fifteen years of his reign.

But what he has suffered as a King has been as nothing by the side of his sufferings as husband, father, and brother.

His only son died a violent death under circumstances of scandal and mystery. His brother Maximilian went to Mexico to establish an empire, but, as it turned out, only to find a grave. He was murdered by those he called his subjects. Maximilian's wife, the Empress Charlotte, lost her reason under the blow, and still lives, hopelessly insane.

His wife's sister, the Queen of Naples, was driven from her throne during the struggle for Italian independence. An even nearer relative, the Duchesse d'Alencon, was burned to death in the gruesome Charity Bazaar fire at Paris. Five years ago came the most terrible stroke of all. The nation was just beginning to celebrate the jubilee of his accession when the Empress was murdered by an Italian anarchist. Wife, son, and brother—all miserably perished.

Grief, when it does not embitter, usually softens and simplifies. It has done so in Francis Joseph's case. So far from contracting his sympathies, the bitter sorrows of his life seem to have expanded and mellowed them. He had in his youth some faults of the kind to which monarchs usually incline. Readers of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" will not need to be reminded what they were.

Francis Joseph took his pleasure where he found it, as kings always have done and will do. He had the haughtiness and indifference and self-will natural in a man who was the son of Archduchess Sophia, a pupil of Metternich in politics and spiritually almost a vassal of the Holy See.

TWENTY YEARS' DISASTER.

His policy was the fruit of those early influences, and it took him twenty years to unlearn it—twenty years of disaster and smouldering rebellion—before the natural clear-sightedness of the man got the better of his Hapsburg instincts and led him into the paths of liberal constitutionalism.

That is the best of the Hapsburg good qualities. Unlike the Bourbons they both learn and remember if you give them time. Not only as a king but also as a man has Francis Joseph benefited by his griefs and in the simple humane big hearted monarch of to-day it is difficult to recognise the fierce young tyrant whom Kossuth held up to the infamy of Europe.

Francis Joseph has two of the most serviceable qualities any king could have. First of all he is mentally and morally honest. No Hapsburg has ever sacrificed so many prejudices to facts, or has so little allowed himself since he came to maturity, to be blinded by partisanship and no man royal or otherwise could have set himself and those around him a more rigorous standard of personal straightforwardness.

And, secondly, Francis Joseph is a worker. Honesty and conscientiousness are his predominant traits. Hasner, who acted under him as Prime Minister, described him as "the most industrious man in the realm, and Bismarck endorsed the statement. Both were good judges of work.

UNTIRING WORKER.

Every morning, summer and winter, the Emperor is at his desk by five o'clock. Himself the personification of routine and industry, he exacts method and hard and accurate work from all his subordinates. His mind, though not quick to assimilate, has a more valuable quality—that of retentiveness. He rarely forgets anything, be it a face or a fact.

Put a man like this on a throne and you will find in time that you have a sort of permanent Secretary of State, the sheet-anchor of Minister after Minister and Cabinet after Cabinet.

Lord Salisbury once confessed that he never went against Queen Victoria's advice without regretting it. She, too, had not only untiring energy but a very real capacity for affairs, and, being constantly immersed in them adding year by year to her store of experience and aided by that comprehensive memory which is one of nature's gifts to sovereigns, she became a counsellor whom the wisest statesman might consult with profit.

With Francis Joseph, but to a far greater degree, it is the same. Ministers come and go, Parliaments meet and are prorogued, Cabinets are formed and dissolved, but he is always there and always working. All state affairs he knows by heart ; for over fifty years he has been in the thick of them, toiling at nothing else and from the watch-tower of his throne he has learned to see his kingdom steadily and see it as a whole.

His unflagging interest and energy have mastered the outlines and even the details of all the big departments of state. He never parades his knowledge, but it is always there when wanted, and it has helped to make him what he is—a final court of appeal in whose sagacity, broadjudgment, impartiality and zeal for his peoples all parties and all races have an unquestioning trust.

So this patient much-buffered broken-hearted man spurs himself on to grapple daily with his tremendous task of ruling a dozen or so warring nationalities.

Twice a week he gives audience to any of his subjects who may wish to consult with him. Nothing has done more to endear the Emperor than these informal, frank, and helpful interviews.

In them the patriarchal system shows itself at its kindliest ; in them the sorrow-stricken monarch may for a while forget his griefs in the sympathy they have taught him. Perhaps, too, of all who come to him and of all the poor whose feet he has washed each Easter-tide there is not one whom in his heart of hearts this helpless, wearied man does not envy.

THOUGH it is too early for any definite decision to have been arrived at, it is of course quite possible, says the "Pioneer," that the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan may prevent Lord Curzon taking Home leave next May. His Excellency, as head of the Government of India, would not be likely to leave his post, except in a case of extreme urgency, while war was proceeding between our ally and a Power whose interests touch ours at so many points as do those of Russia.

THE FAR EAST WAR.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS CAPTURED.

TSAR TALKS OF TREACHERY.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY BREACHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10, 5-10 P.M.

It is reported at Tokio that the Russian warships Variag and Koreitz have been attacked at Chemulpho by the Japanese fleet and that the Koreitz was sunk and the Variag set fire to and hopelessly disabled.

Some of the crew escaped ashore and were captured.

The Japanese ships were slightly damaged.

Russian stocks have fallen another 1½ and Japanese have risen ¾, reflecting fairly the feeling in London.

All the papers unite in congratulating Japan upon the brilliant opening of the campaign, and even the German papers ridicule Russian talk of treachery because the Japanese attacked without a declaration of war.

The Tsar has issued a Manifesto which is virtually a declaration of war.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10, 8-15 P. M.

The news of the loss of the Russian warship Variag and of the Koreitz being hopelessly disabled is officially confirmed.

The crews took refuge on the French cruiser Pascal.

An official statement has been published which says that altogether seventeen Russians were killed at Port Arthur and sixty-four wounded.

M. Delcasse in the French Chamber said he had no information regarding the occupation of Shanhaikwan.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Owing to the lack of Naval officers all the Ensigns in the Russian Navy were yesterday granted commissions.

The Tsar addressing them said: "A treacherous foe in the darkness of the night without provocation attacked our fortress and fleet."

M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, has left there.

The result of the fight at Port Arthur is causing a change of front among the Continental press.

Several Vienna papers are lavish in their praises of the splendid achievement of the Japanese.

The sympathies of the general public in Berlin are on the side of Japan.

A Singapore telegram dated February 11th states:—

The Manchurian Railway has been breached.

A bridge has been blown up.

Thirty Russians were killed.

The bandits have cut the wires between Kaiping, Haicheng, Yangan, and Tashichow (Korea).

There are great rejoicings at Kobe over the victory, and also at Shanghai.

The Russians have crossed the Yalu and are moving south.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 11

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 10th February, states: I have the best authority for saying that the British Government will stand firmly beside the United States on Mr. Hay's policy.

All the experts agree on the high value of the initial successes gained by Japan, enabling her to use the military arm with greater freedom.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

An "Indian Daily News" special cable, dated London the 10th instant, states:—It is reported authentically that seventeen Russians were killed and 54 wounded during the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

It is also reported that Japanese cruisers have captured three Russian transports, and that 2,000 Russian soldiers are now prisoners-of-war.

[In the opening of the war Russia has suffered the loss of eight warships put out of action, the losses comprising three battleships and five cruisers, besides the small ship Koreitz. The battleships Retvisan, Tsarevitch and Poltava and the cruisers Pallada, Diana, Askold and Novik have been already described.

The Variag which was attacked and hopelessly disabled in the harbour of Chemulpho, was a first class protected cruiser and was built at Philadelphia being launched on October 31st, 1899. She was built of steel, unsheathed, had two screws, raised forecastle, four funnels and two pole masts with one military top, low on each. Her length was 400 feet between perpendiculars and 440 feet over all; beam 52 feet, maximum draught 20 feet 8 inches and mean draught 19 feet. Her displacement was 6500 tons and she had an indicated horse-power of 18,925 tons, equal to a speed of 23·25 knots. Her coal capacity was from 600 to 1250 tons. Her engines are triple expansion and she has thirty Niclausse boilers. Her protection consisted in the arrangement of coal bunkers and a Krupp steel deck 1·5 in. to 3 inches thick. She had cofferdams packed with cellulose, her heavy guns were protected with shields 4 1-2 to 5 inches thick and the hoists and conning tower had a steel protection three inches thick. Her armament comprised twelve 6-inch quickfiring Oboukhoff guns, two being on the forecastle, two on the poop and eight in the broadsides; six 3-pr., twelve 12-pr. quickfirers and four torpedo tubes, two being submerged on the broadside.

The Koreitz, which was sunk in Chemulpho harbour, was a third class unprotected cruiser and was included among a number of vessels of no fighting value. She was built at Stockholm being launched in September 1888. She was a steel vessel with two screws, and one funnel, was barquentine rigged and had a ram at the bow. She was 216 feet long, with a beam of 35 feet and had a mean draught of 11 feet. Her displacement was 1413 tons and I. H. P. 1500 tons, equal to a speed of thirteen knots. She had a coal capacity of 250 tons. Her only protection consisted of a steel deck ·5 in. in thickness and shields over 8 inch and 6-inch guns. She carried two 8 inch and one 6 inch breechloading guns, four 47 inch quickfirers, two 6-pounder quickfiring, four one-per revolving cannon, and two torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 160 men.]

JAPAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In reference to Reuter's message of yesterday stating that Japan has published a long account of the negotiations, the following special telegram from the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Tokio is of interest. It is dated January 20th:—

In its issue of to-morrow the "Jijo Shimpo" will publish the story of the negotiations.

From this it will appear that the first divergence between Japan and Russia was hinted at in the Council held on June 23 last. From August to September the negotiations were transferred to St. Petersburg, and on September 23 the Russian Minister at Tokio, Baron von Rosen, proceeded to see Admiral Alexeieff. Baron von Rosen later returned to Tokio and saw Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whom he had six interviews during October.

No progress, however, was made until the 30th of that month, when the Japanese proposals were wired to St. Petersburg.

For forty days following that date Russia hurried on her war preparations, but Japan remained quiescent, awaiting an answer.

Russia presented her reply on December 11. But she made no concessions and showed herself overbearing.

Thereupon Japan commenced her preparations, and on December 22 sent a Note to Russia which contained the following demands:—

Both Powers shall endeavour to maintain the territorial integrity of Korea and Manchuria.

Both shall recognise special concessions either in Korea or China provided the "open door" policy is respected.

The demand also included certain minatory clauses.

In the Note sent by Japan to Russia on October 30 either Power could quarter a police force for the protection of the railway, and either could despatch troops in case of emergency, but they must be withdrawn as soon as the trouble should be ended.

These clauses applied to Korea and Manchuria, but the Russian reply of December 11 excluded Manchuria and dealt solely with Korea, proposing that all the territory north of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude should be neutral.

Japan refused this and proposed a neutral zone of twenty-five kilometres on both sides of the Korean frontier.

Russia in her Note of January 6 insisted on her proposal for the thirty-ninth parallel zone, but vaguely hinted at her intention to respect Japan's rights in Manchuria.

Japan replied on January 13 reaffirming her demands.

Therefore, unless Russia yields, a diplomatic rupture is certain.

A Seoul telegram states that, as the outcome of an interview between Admiral Alexeieff and a Korean official, the Korean Government will send a General to Port Arthur to hold a conference with the Russian Viceroy.

Another telegram suggests that instead of the opening of Yongampho Mr. Allen, the American Minister, approves of Wiju.

RUSSIA'S PURCHASES OF CARDIFF COAL.

The British steamer "Khalif," of 3,508 tons gross and 2,219 tons net register, belonging to the Bedouis Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., of Liverpool, arrived at Colombo on the 4th inst. from Cardiff, bound for Port Arthur, with 5,000 tons of the best Cardiff coal on board. The "Khalif," which is in command of Capt. J. H. Middleton, is the first vessel which has arrived at Colombo carrying a consignment of the coal recently purchased by Russia when it was first feared that war with Japan was imminent. The voyage from Cardiff, which place was left on the 3rd of last month, was uneventful. No time was wasted on the way out, and 33 days from Cardiff to Colombo for a vessel like the "Khalif" fully landen with coal, is not considered bad. The vessel is under no special agreement but is carrying coal at existing freight rates. She is sailing under the British flag, but on entering port this morning an extemporised Russian mercantile marine flag was flown from the fore peak. There was no special reason for this, but it was run up for the "mischief" of the thing. The "Khalif" carries the consignment of coal at 18s the ton. The reason for booking freight at such a low figure is because when she sailed from Cardiff it was firmly believed there would be no risk—that war would not break out before she reached her destination. Besides the "Khalif" there were about 17 other vessels to load Russian coal at Cardiff; and just before the "Khalif" got away the "Loch Tay", a steamer of 5,278 tons gross and 3,416 net register, of Dundee, started with a large consignment for Vladivostock. Most of the large steamers that are coming out with coal will not touch Colombo, to avoid delay.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST.

The latest reliable information concerning the strength of Russia's military forces in Manchuria and Siberia gives a total peace strength of 135,818 and a war strength of 181,139. The distribution of the troops is as follows:—Province of Kwantung in time of peace 25,531, in time of war 43,331, trans-Amur Province, peace time 64,004, war time 65,672, Amur Province, peace 46,283, war 72,136. The forces in the Province of Kwantung are distributed as under:—

INFANTRY.

Port Arthur.

The Eastern Siberian Rifles.
The headquarters of the Third Brigade.

The Ninth Regiment	2,200
The Machinery Corps	200
The Tenth Regiment	2,200
The Eleventh "	2,200
The Twelfth "	2,200
The Fortress Infantry Regiment	2,200
Total	11,200

Besides the above there are newly established regiments the 26th, 27th and 28th regiments of infantry making 6,600 men. Adding these, in time of war, the total number of the Russian infantry at Port Arthur will be 17,800.

Kinchow.

The Fifth Regiment	2,200

Of the regiment one company is detached at Peking as the Legation guards while another company is at Yinkow (Newchwang).

Dalny.

The headquarters of the Fifth Brigade.

The Fourteenth Regiment	2,200
The Thirteenth "	2,200
The Fifteenth "	2,200
Total	6,600

CAVALRY.

Dalny.

The headquarters of the Independent Eastern Siberian Cossack Brigade.
The First of Baikal Cossacks 918

Heng Hwang-cheng.

Six companies of the 1st Regiment of Chichinsky 918

A portion of which is at Antung-hsien, one company at Shanhaikwan and Moukden and another company at Peking and Liaoyang.

ARTILLERY.

Port Arthur.

The Sortie Battalion	750
The Fortress Artillery	2,331
Total	2,081

Dalny.

The headquarters of the Second Brigade.

The First company	250
The 1st company of the trans-Baikal Regiment	250
The 2nd company of the trans-Baikal Regiment	250
Total	750

Feng Hwang-cheng.

One company of Cossack Artillery Regiment	80

ENGINEERS.

Port Arthur.

The 3rd Engineer company	534
The Kwantung Engineer company	314
Total	878

The total number of the Russian troops in the Province of Kwantung:

Infantry	20,000
Cavalry	1,822
Artillery	2,831
Engineers	871
Total	25,531
In time of war ..... Total	43,331
Field guns	48

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Great Britain's Proclamation of her neutrality will appear to-morrow.

British coaling-stations are instructed to follow the rules relative to belligerents and supply only enough to take warships to the nearest port of their own country.

BELLIGERENT WAR-SHIPS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

THE BRITISH REGULATIONS.

With regard to the question of belligerent warships in neutral ports, the following were the rules laid down by the British authorities during the Spanish-American War, and which will apply during the hostilities in the Far East.

Rule 1.—During the continuance of the present state of war all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any water subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave such port, roadstead, or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessell beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

Rule 2.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as shall be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances and the condition of such ship as to repairs, provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew; and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of such cases the authorities of the port, or the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ship of war or merchant ship) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent, and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THREATENED WAR IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The situation in the Balkans is becoming daily more acute and the anticipations of the sudden outbreak of a Turco-Bulgarian war are strengthening.

Active preparations are being made on both sides.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, is on return from leave appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways at Calcutta until further orders.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague continues to increase in the United Provinces, but elsewhere throughout India the weekly total of deaths is generally somewhat lower than at the corresponding period of last year. In the past seven days the Bombay Presidency had 5,989 deaths, the United Provinces 5,593, the Punjab 2,783, Central Provinces 2,360, Central India 1,441, Mysore 533, and Hyderabad State 800.

A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

Sir Andrew Fraser to-day opened the new building in connection with St. Mary's House of Charity here. There was a large and distinguished gathering.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 11.

Lord Henry Bentinck has now succeeded in shooting a solitary tusker, so that each of the Maharajah's guests, Lord Henry Bentinck and Lord Manners, have secured a valuable trophy from his splendid elephant jungles. The animal shot by Lord Henry Bentinck was badly wounded in the head at the first shot, but managed to recover its legs. However, Lord Henry Bentinck and Mr. Ricketts despatched him before he was able to do any mischief. This tusker is quite as big as that shot by Lord Manners last week. Both elephants have been a real terror to the villages of the neighbourhood and had killed three men in the course of their destructive depredations.

Lord and Lady Manners and their daughter have passed through Bangalore again on their way to the Gairsoppa falls.

A CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

The case in which A. H. Murray, sometime Agent for Reuter's Telegraph Company in Madras, is charged with criminal misappropriation of the Company's funds was called on this morning in the Town Police Court before Mr. Azizuddin Sahib Bahadur.

Mr. Greatorex, who appeared for the accused, said his client had written to the Company in England asking for an opportunity to give an explanation, and as a reply had not yet been received he asked for a fortnight's adjournment. The application was granted and the accused was released on bail, giving personal security for Rs. 2,000 and finding two sureties for Rs. 2,000.

GREAT FIRE AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 11.

A disastrous fire, causing fifty thousand rupees damages, occurred here early this morning. The goods destroyed were principally indigenous products sold by Chinese and Burmese traders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier E. O. Hamilton has been granted seven months' leave outside India.

Captain Ward, 30th Punjabis, has been granted an extension of his appointment in the Transport branch until September 1905; and Lieutenant Cox, 77th Rifles, has an extension until February 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Huskisson, Essex Regiment, proceeds home to join the Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Paul has been selected to command the 6th Jats vice Wheler, vacating.

Majors C. G. Young and H. J. Roche become Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of the 6th Jats.

Captain B. N. Beynon, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

Mr. James Procter Watson has been appointed Quartermaster of the Bombay Vol. Artillery with the honorary rank of Lieutenant with effect from the 25th January vice McCausland, resigned.

Mr. Lukas Volkart, gentleman, has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers from 11th Nov. 1903 vice Palmer, promoted.

Second-Lieutenants Edmund Beecroft and Charles Deesa Swinhoe have been appointed Lieutenants of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. R. Vol. Rifle Corps, and Surgeon-Major James William Field becomes Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel with effect from the 24th December 1903.

Mr. Arthur Gascoygne Scott has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the 1st. Batt., B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles vice Pechey, promoted, and George Hamilton Bulstrode Radcliffe has become Second-Lieut. of the same Corps vice Durnford, promoted.

Mr. William Stuart Fraser has been appointed Second-Lieut. vice Reynolds promoted, and James Adolphus Clayton has been appointed Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Lieut-Col. John Tate, of the Poona Vol. Rifles.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A GALA PERFORMANCE.

WARREN'S AMERICAN CIRCUS gave a special performance on the Maidan last night under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington and a large party from Government House, and the tent was fairly packed with an enthusiastic audience which applauded liberally the varied and excellent programme which was presented. The chief interest naturally centred in the performing lions introduced by Miss Donal and Herr Henri Berg. The lady was fortunate enough to go through her act without mishap, but just at the conclusion of the thrilling act of Herr Berg one of the fiercest of the lions caused temporary excitement by fixing its paw in the back of the trainer's neck and causing a painful, though not in any way fatal, wound. Other features on the programme worthy of special mention were the wire-walking and bareback riding of the chic little Miss Mary Bell and the acrobatic feats of Dick and Bella, while the clowns contributed their usual share of wholesome fun, which was heartily applauded. The same performance will be presented to-night and Saturday night, and on Saturday afternoon there will be the regular family matinee, at which children and their escorts will be admitted for half-price to any part of the house and a special programme will be presented which will appeal particularly to the tastes of the juveniles.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

It should not be forgotten that this evening the programme at Harmston's Circus will be rendered the more attractive by the introduction of an amateur riding contest, in which some of the horsemen of the city will emulate the feats of the Circus jockeys. There will be another change of programme to-morrow evening, and one of the most important of the new features will be the spectacular act entitled the "Fiesta at Seville." In this act a charming display of costumes and some very pretty horsemanship is likely to be witnessed. The Circus continues to attract large houses.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Bombay Education Society Schools at Byculla took place last evening in the school premises. The Right Rev. Dr. W. R. Pym, Lord-Bishop of Bombay, presided, and Mrs. Pym distributed the prizes. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentleman.

THE REPORT.

The report of the institution for the past year was taken as read. It stated that the total number of children on the books at the close of the year was 284 as compared with 298 at the end of December 1902. The Boys' School was examined by Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, on the 30th of November, and the following extracts are taken from his report:—"I was, on the whole, well pleased with what I saw of the work of the Boys' School, and Mr. Taki's remarks are mainly favourable." The observations I made last year as to the unpractical teaching of arithmetic had I was glad to find, received careful attention. In fact, all through the year Mr. Macnee assured me that, with the help of his better-qualified assistants, a course of model lessons had been kept up with obvious benefit to the efficiency of the school. As proofs of the character of the instruction given here I may mention that of seven pupils sent up for Matriculation last year six passed, and both boys presented for the Subordinate Medical Service passed, while the Bishop's Prize, which is open to all schools in the Diocese, was carried off for the second year in succession, by a pupil of this school; a European Government scholarship which had lapsed was given to one of the boys who stood next on the list. Various successes in the Drawing Examinations too are recorded. Several boys have secured billets in the Eastern Telegraph Company, and I was glad to learn that, as a rule no difficulty is found in getting places for pupils who leave the school. "Physical education is being strenuously pushed. General Collins inspected the Cadet Corps—74 strong—in October last, and expressed his satisfaction with its state. Drill and gymnastics are admirably taught, as I can testify from the display given in my presence; while the fact that the school teams appeared in the final heats of the Football and Hockey Tournaments shows that games are well looked after.

"The premises were in the same state as last year. A large scheme of rebuilding and repairs is before the Directors, and it is hoped that if a Government grant is forthcoming there will be no great delay in putting it into action." Out of the six Government Scholarships open to European Schools one Senior and two Junior have fallen to the Boys' School. The Girls' School was inspected on the 3rd November by Miss M. Ashworth, Inspectress of Girls' School, and she has reported as follows:—"Before taking the actual school-work I saw the bedrooms, kitchens, etc., and these are kept in excellent order: all the rooms are very well ventilated. The girls, I understand, do all the cleaning of the establishment under supervision; all the clothes are made by them and some of the elder girls are learning cookery. By this means of Domestic Economy, the theory of which is a part of the school curriculum, is made practical, and a wholesome variety of occupation is afforded. The needle-work throughout the school is excellent; the sewing is very neat and at the same time a large amount of work is done in the year: all the clothing is, I understand, made by the girls themselves. Taking the School as a whole the general teaching is satisfactory; English Grammar appears to be weak throughout; Arithmetic very good. Geography and History both require more descriptive teaching.

The Report was adopted.

BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

His Lordbishop in addressing the meeting referred to the history of the Society, which he said was founded so far back as the year 1708 with the object of providing education to the children of those Europeans who were not in affluent circumstances. It was reorganised in 1815 by Archdeacon Barnes, who raised considerable sums of money for the erection of the school buildings. The foundation-stone of the buildings was laid by the great governor Mount Student Elphinstone in 1824 and since then the society had been carrying on its most useful work in its present premises. He (the speaker) found that the society was really the parent from which sprang the whole of the educational system which was at present in vogue throughout the whole Presidency of Bombay. When he was first made acquainted with the object of the institution, it seemed to him that it was rather a pity that it was not called the Bombay Church Education Society. But when he became conversant with the history of the Society, he came to the conclusion that the name which it now bore was the most fitting one. It was gratifying for him to know that the Church had done so much for Bombay. But for the matter of that he thought that what the Church had done for Bombay it was also doing elsewhere. They had a society in Mauritius called the Protestant Benevolent Institution and its object was exactly the object which the Bombay Society had in view. Referring to the report of Mr. Prior, Educational Inspector, the Bishop said that the fact that out of seven scholars who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination six passed the test. This bore a convincing testimony of the good work which the Society was doing for the fact showed that it gave the poorest and the humblest European children the opportunity of distinguishing themselves in University-careers. With regard to the physical education his lordship considered it a matter of congratulation that attention was paid to that branch of education, as was evidenced by the numerous prizes which the boys of the school carried away at public competitions at different kinds of games. With regards to the girls he thought Mrs. Pym would rejoice at the fact that special attention was paid to needle-work. It was also stated that the sewing-work of the girls was excellent. Perhaps in Bombay they did not think of such things but at home there was a little tendency among girls rather to run along the lines of the boys. There they went in for vigorous kinds of exercises. In this school he found that the art of cookery was taught to the children but in England very often the girls knew nothing about it. Referring to the remarks made by the Rev. A. E. Richardson in his that the teaching imparted to the girls of higher standards was a mere cram, the bishop said that while he congratulated the teaching staff on the general results of the work he would ask them not to be discouraged by such criticism. The object of such criticism was to draw attention to weak points, and he thought they ought to feel grateful to the Inspector for doing so. Personally he was opposed to cramming and the whole idea of education was opposed to it. The idea of education was not to stuff in but to draw out what was best in a boy—the best of intellect, the best of temper, the best of imagination the best of physical powers, and above all the best of character." The Bishop after referring to the necessity of imparting religious education in an institution of that character concluded his speech.

Mrs. Pym distributed the prizes to the successful boys and girls of the school.

The assembly was then entertained to a series of recitations and songs by the pupils of the schools.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Lordbishop for presiding on the occasion and to Mrs. Pym for distributing the prizes.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the preliminary list of business to be brought forward at the Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, the 27th instant:—

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1903 (a Bill to further amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to report on Bill No. V of 1903 (a Bill for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts, and for other purposes).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VI of 1903 (a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act 1880).

Petition from Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, General Secretary of the Khoti Association of the Ratnagiri District, dated the 15th December 1903, regarding the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

Petition from Ramchandra Atmaram Rane and other tenants of certain villages in the Dasgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VII of 1903 (a Bill to regulate the use of motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency.)

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901. Second Reading.

A Bill for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts, and for other purposes—Second Reading.

A Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880—Second Reading.

A Bill to regulate the use of motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency—Second reading.

MR PERCY GRAY, Commissioner of Lucknow, goes on leave from the beginning of April, when he will be succeeded by Mr. A. L. Saunders, the present Deputy Commissioner. Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Officiating Commissioner of Rohilkund, also takes furlough on being relieved by the return of Mr. Cruickshank from the Legislative Council of Calcutta.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the "Bombay Gazette" of the 8th instant you have printed some important remarks headed "The Indian Irrigation Policy." These direct attention, in especial, to the want of a staff sufficiently large to spend the grants made for the irrigation. It is further pointed out that with a deficient staff there will probably be wasteful expenditure. In consequence of this fact the staff is being strengthened, but there is still the possibility of schemes being too hurriedly undertaken, seeing that if the money allotted is not spent within the year it is not allowed to accumulate for irrigation works, but must be returned to the Treasury. Under these circumstances it is of obvious importance to devise some scheme for aiding irrigation which can be carried out without the aid of trained Engineers, and which will not require expensive plans and estimates with all the consequent delay entailed by them. I would therefore beg leave to suggest the following measures which I know from practical expererience are of the greatest value, and which, if adopted, are capable of saving an enormous quantity of water that now runs into the sea, and will, besides, avert nearly all the damage that now arises from excess of flood water damage which causes an enormous loss of money from the breeching of tank bunds, the loss from which cause has, in Mysore, this year, been very great. The measures I desire to suggest are as follows:—

I. Works for the arrestment of water at the head-waters of rivers, and catchment areas generally.

II. For arresting excess of flood water as regards Tanks.

III. For increasing at once the supply of water generally and saving the lives of the cattle in time of famine.

Taking into consideration what is being done in America in conserving water at the head waters of rivers—thereby lessening floods in the wet weather and increasing the supply of water at other seasons of the year, it is most surprising that our Engineers should have devoted their attention exclusively to diverting water by dams and storing it in tanks. And not only have the Engineers failed in pointing out to the Government the most necessary of all irrigation works, the arrestment of water at the head waters, but they have failed to call the attention of the Government to the fact that in most important instances the existing head-water conserving agencies were being destroyed, and that they are being generally destroyed I entertain no doubt. Some years ago I called the attention of the Supreme Government to the fact that in consequence of neglect at the head-waters the fine weather supply of water in the case of the Cauvery and the Toongabhaddra had been immensely reduced, and must ultimately almost entirely fail, and orders were issued, so far as the head waters of these important rivers were concerned, to prevent the further destruction (for cultivation) of these jungle-clad ravines, which are nature's works for the arrestment of water: an arrestment, of course, which stores up water in the rains in order to feed the springs, streams, and rivers in the dry season. And what has been going on in the case of these rivers has, no doubt, been going on everywhere. I warned the Government that in the case of Mysore—and I think that this is necessary everywhere—an officer should be specially deputed to make an annual tour through the head water districts, as the petty native officials, in such remote districts especially are so easily bribed into evading the orders of Government. This has not been done and from information recently received from Mysore I have reason to believe that a close eye requries to be continuously kept on the head waters of all rivers and streams. That this neglect exists in the Bombay Presidency I entertain no doubt, as I observed when at Mahableswar, some years ago, that clearings were going on close to the margin of one of the streams at the foot of the hill. The first thing to be done then is to arrest the destruction of head-waters—the next to improve them. This may be done by planting the land around them, and making, besides, pits at intervals with connecting shallow surface channels, which will, of course, have the effect of conserving the rain-water by causing it to sink into the ground. When the character of the ground admits of it shallow dams may be thrown up (this has been at the sources of the Mississippi) to arrest surface water. If then there is any surplus available, there is ample employment given for an expenditure on this most important class of works—works which do not call for expensive plans and estimates or the employment of highly-trained Engineers.

The next class of works which may be vastly aided without the employment of highly-trained Engineers is in the case of tanks. These may be immensely benefited by making pits about 4 feet deep at suitable intervals in the catchment area and connecting them with shallow surface channels. This I have carried out in the case of a tank on my property in Mysore, and with most marked success, and a much more remarkable effect occurred in the case of a tank, on a neighbouring property, which formerly always dried up in the hot weather, but is now never without a good supply of water. This resulted from shallow trenches, about two feet deep and three feet long, being made in the adjacent land. These, of course, had the effect of letting the monsoon rains sink quickly into the land so that instead of the water running away swiftly to the sea it was preserved under ground for hot weather use. From long practical experience I say with confidence that I regard this simple class of works as one of the most important as it not only saves water, but will save the immense losses that at present occur from tanks being breached and irrigating channels injured.

Lastly, I may allude to another class of work which, though it may not appear to be so at first sight, is really an irrigation work, as it will enable water to be used for economical purposes that is not now used for these ends, or only in comparatively small degree and also aid conservation in several ways. I allude to the formation of browsing tracts and the improvement of these which already exist. The first may be formed by ploughing the ground and sowing the seeds of the best kinds of edible shrubs, or by planting, while the second may be improved by removing the shrubs which cattle avoid and planting those they eat. The water conserving effect for agricultural purposes of such blocks would be immense by arresting destructive deluges of rain and distributing the rainfall over a great number of days. When at Ootacamund, in 1892, I went carefully into the effects of planting on this point, and the results are given in Dr. Voelcker's Book on Indian Agriculture. There is nothing new in them, but it is always satisfactory to have confirmatory evidence of the effects of trees and shrubs in modifying the distribution of rainfall.

I may have to observe that the margins of all tanks should be planted, and also the shallow parts of the tanks, with willow trees in order to lessen surface evaporation and aid in arresting excessive flood water.

In conclusion permit me to observe that the famine question, and especially that portion of it which relates to the preservation of the lives of the cattle, can only be solved, so far as it can by the wit of many, by the addition of the measures I have suggested to those which have already been carried out by the Government.

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

Great Western Hotel.

P.S.—It may be of practical importance to add that the neglect of the Indian Government as regards the conservation of head waters is only to be excelled by that of the Government at home, and the evils arising from this neglect are as conspicuous in my county of Roxburghshire as they are in my county of Manjarabad in Mysore. In the case of the former a moderately-swollen state of the rivers and streams lasting for three weeks, is now replaced by disastrous floods of about three days' duration. In consequence of this the summer level of the streams and rivers have sunk and the general water level of the country is so lowered that the subject of water supply comes constantly before the County Council of which I am a member. This has arisen from the draining of the water hollow and ravines which in their water conserving effects correspond to the jungle ravines of the Western Ghauts.

One word more. A river acts either as a dam to hold water back into the adjacent strata or as a drain to suck it out. It acts as the former when the river is well supplied with water; it acts as the latter when the river bed holds little or no water.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A DEPOSED ARCHBISHOP.

THE DUKE OF ORLEAN'S DIVORCE.

MR. BRYAN'S VISIT TO TOLSTOI.

PARIS, JANUARY 22.

THE deposition of Prince-Archbishop Kohn, of Olmutz, Austria, has been practically decided upon. The difficulty is how to do this and yet to avoid the scandal of a formal deposition. Diplomatists at the Vatican and at Vienna are busy looking out for a middle course. All depends on whether the Archbishop can be persuaded to resign or to suddenly develop a diplomatic illness, which would make it necessary to appoint a coadjutor. There is good reason to believe that Archbishop Kohn will be granted his terms and that he will return to his diocese in unimpaired dignity and, after a short stay disappear through a convenient trap-door. His career is ended at all events. Thus ends a strange career and an extraordinary chapter of Church history. Theodor Pius Kohn was born the supposed child of poor Czech peasants in Moravia. His name, Kohn, the German equivalent for Cohen, shows that the family was of Jewish origin, which dates back to a Jewish pedlar who embraced the Roman Catholic faith and married a peasant girl. In reality the Archbishop was the illegitimate son of his predecessor in the archi-episcopal see, Count Furstenberg, by a maidservant who before the child's birth, was married to the peasant Kohn. Theodor Pius' career was rapid. He became Furstenburg's secretary, and after the latter's demise the Chapter of Olmutz elected him to the see to the great rejoicing of the peasants of Moravia, the election being considered almost a victory of the people. The See and Chapter of Olmutz, the richest in Austria—the Archbishop's income alone being well above £100,000 a year—had up to that time been a preserve for the aristocracy. Before 1877 none but an aristocrat could become a member of the chapter, and only a scion of the very highest aristocracy or of the Imperial House ever obtained the archiepiscopal dignity. It was especially hoped that the new democratic Archbishop would set a new example of priestly life among the chapter and the clergy of the diocese generally. His predecessor had been a great sportsman, and a warm admirer of the fair sex; but by no means a model cleric. His canons led similar lives. One of them, Count Adam Potulicki, managed, with an annual stipend of £3,000, to get into the bankruptcy court.

In one respect Archbishop Kohn came up to expectations—no blame whatever attached to his private life. But in other respects he was a sore failure. He soon developed a niggardly parsimony, and showed himself a pitiless landlord and employer of labour. Roman Catholic Austria was shocked at the way he treated his farmers and labourers dragging them as he did into court on every possible and impossible occassion. Moreover, he also contrived to arouse the animosity of the clergy. His endeavours to bring them back to a more becoming way of life were marked by want of tact or charity or even justice, for he distinguished between his friends and the others. A bitter war ensued between the Archbishop and the lower clergy, at first secret and silent, but ultimately waged in the broad daylight of publicity. On both sides every weapon, without any regard to decency or even legality, was used. He showed himself an inexorable tyrant, only intent to crush and one of the points of accusation brought forward against him was that he tried to coerce a priest into betrayal of the secretary of the confessional. Kohn's autocratic stubbornness at last succeeded in alienating the sympathies of the Imperial Court and this was the beginning of his downfall. One of his favourites, Father Postulka, had made himself impossible owing to a scandal which culminated in two ladies, who contended for priority in his favour fighting it out in the streets of Kremsier, and finally directing their weapons—umbrellas—against Postulka himself. Father Postulka was a teacher in a public training college for women teachers, and the question of his removal was considered by the Austrian Government Reluctant to offend the Church, the Government hoped to be allowed to arrange that unsavoury affair quietly, but Archbishop Kohn would not have it. He defied public opinion, and threw his whole power and influence on the side of the unworthy priest. Consequently, to the disgust of the old Emperor, who is a fervent and devout Roman Catholic the scandalous case had to be threshed out in the Courts, the Press, and Parliament, to the great detriment of the Church, especially in these days of the "Los von Rom" movement. From that day Emperor Francis Joseph cut the first Church dignitary of his empire in an unmistakable manner, and all diplomatic levers were worked in Rome against the overbearing Archbishop.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the Duke of Orleans intends to dissolve his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Dorothea. Last summer he submitted proposals of the divorce to the Royalists, giving as his reason that there were no children of the marriage. The Royalists objected, urging that such a step would estrange the Clericals. The Duke has now approached the Vatican with the obect of having his marriage made null by the Curia on the ground that the marriage was contracted against his will. He relies on the precedent of the Princess of Monaco nee Hamilton. If successful, the Duke of Orleans intends to marry a young lady of the high Austrian nobility. The Austrian Court strongly disapproves of the Duke's intentions. It is generally believed here that the real reason of the Duke's efforts to obtain a divorce is that his pleasure-loving instincts do not agree with the high ambitions of his consort, who aspires to the throne of France. The Duchess of Orleans is a daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria, a cousin of the present Emperor. Through her mother, who was a princess of the House of Saxe-Coburg, she is related to the Royal Family of England. Among her great-aunts was Marie Antoinette. She is thirty-six years old. The Duke of Orleans is the Pretender to the French Throne, as the head of the House of Bourbons-Orleans. Most of his life has been spent in this country at York House, Twickenham, where indeed he was born. He was married to the Duchess at Vienna on November 5, 1896. In 1900 he became notorious owing to the letter he wrote congratulating the French cartoonist Willette on a vile caricature of Queen Victoria. For this he was expelled from the Bachelors' Club on May 18 of that year, and had to leave England. In January of last year he was pardoned by King Edward, and received once again at Court.

The following interesting account is given by the Novoe Vremya of a visit paid by Mr. Bryan, the late candidate for the United States Presidency, to Count Tolstoi, at his home in Russia.—After coffee, Mr. Bryan, with that easy yet business-like American air, proposed to Tolstoi to come to business, that was to answer a lot of questions he had prepared. Mr. Flynn, an American newspaper correspondent, took down the conversation verbatim. After breakfast Tolstoi went out of doors for his usual turn. Would you like a ride on horseback? he asked. Nothing would give me greater pleasure replied Mr. Bryan, but in this Russian dress riding would be quite impossible. Tolstoi quickly arranged for horses, and in the liveliest way possible showed Mr. Bryan how to manage "a la Russe," giving him a pair of big felt boots and showing him especially how to roll up his shuba by fixing the skirts in his belt. When they were mounted, Tolstoi's son took some snap-shots, and then the two set off. Soon, however, the horses began to slip on the frozen ground, so the riders had to dismount and lead them, talking together all the time in the most friendly way. The evening was passed together quietly, but at midnight it was time for the guest to go to the station. Sleighs were in waiting at the porch, and the travellers, thoroughly charmed with the cordiality and personality of the great writer, sorrowfully left Yasnaia Polyana. Tolstoi parted most unwillingly with Mr Bryan, who left a most favourable impression on all. When alone with his fellow-travellers, Mr Bryan with considerable feeling, confessed that he counted his short sojourn with Tolstoi the greatest event of his life, and should ever an opportunity recur of repeating the visit he would willingly travel twice the distance. Yes, he added, I shall visit Tolstoi once more, bringing my wife with me, since it is her greatest desire to see the great Russian; most certainly I shall.

Though undoubtedly the Russian winter is much superior from the artist's point of view to the nondescript season which in England is honoured by that name, yet it must be admitted that there are one or two respects in which England has the advantage. For the sourest Puritan, if he would but confess it, experiences a certain sensation of enjoyment, as he lingers on a cold December morning underneath his sheets and quilt of eider-down whereas in Russia, owing to the scant clothing on the beds and the warmth that is kept up in the room throughout the night, summer and winter are the same as far as staying in bed is concerned. The one rug that does duty for counterpane and blankets is no doubt upon the floor ere half the night be done and the uneasy sleeper will have his slumbers interrupted by an occasional imperious desire to keep a marvellously short sheet over his recumbent form, so that when the usual hour for rising sounds, he will probably get up without any feeling of reluctance and look out at intervals into the street through the double windows of his room as he performs his leisurely toilet. Oh! the charm of it as the day goes on! The sky is blue perhaps, the sun shines radiantly, and over the snowy road the sledges glide with their freight of fur-clad males or rosy, laughing girls. On the box sits Nicholas, his ample form swelled to twice its ordinary size under the long blue caftan, fastened round the waist with a flaming belt; his beard is spread out like a fan upon his chest; on his head there is a high-crowned cap, with an outside linning of fur. As for the horse, it may be an Orlovsky trotter stepping out proudly and dragging the tiny sleigh as if it were a thing of no account, or a diminutive, shaggy, patient steed, less famed for strength than swiftness. Over is quarters lies a wide meshed net, dotted with balls of coloured wool, so as to protect the inmates from the bits of frozen snow that are sent up in showers. On the footway tall figures pass, walking cautiously upon the the ice, and muffled from foot to crown, but some of the poorer girls have only a woollen wrap about the head, while the aged beggar doffs his hat, however low the thermometer may be, rendered callous to all health considerations by the necessity that knows no law.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain R.S. Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, has been an allowed extension of furlough for eight months in continuation of the leave notified.

The Hononrable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I. C. S., on return from leave, acts as Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. H. C. Mules and during the absence of Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi, is granted with effect from the 7th April such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to 19 months.

Mr. H. C. Mules, on relief by the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I. C. S., becomes Collector of Karachi.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

The Right Reverend Walter Ruthven Pym, M.A., D. D., Bishop of Bombay, arrived at Bombay on the 5th February and was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on the 7th idem.

Mr. F.W. Clarke, B.A., Appointed to be Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona, assumed charge of his appointment on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. E. Woods becomes temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Major M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., becomes His Excellency's Medical Officer with effect from the 12th December.

Lieutenant C. F. S. Jeune, Grenadier Guards, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 30th January has been appointed to his Excellency's Personal Staff

Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days, combined with furlough for twenty-one months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th November.

Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. G. Richards, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

Mr. H. McMillan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (Resident Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway), has been granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 1st May.

ELECTION BY JUSTICES.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates for the election by the Justices for the sixteen seats allotted to them in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The names which are marked by asterisks are of those who are at present members of the Corporation:—

* 1. Dr. A. G. Viegas.
* 2. Mr. Eknath R. Khote.
* 3. The Hon. Mr. D. R. Chichgar.
* 4. The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula.
* 5. Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas.
* 6. Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia.
* 7. Dr. D. A. D. Monte.
8. Mr Narayan V. Mandlik.
9. Mr. Kavaji J. Readymoney.
* 10. Mr. Mir Aun Ali.
11. Dr. Barjorji S. Shroff.
12. Mr. G. A. D. McBain.
* 13. Mr. Jamsetji K. Jamsetji.
14. Mr. Mahomed Ali Ginnah.
* 15. Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas
* 16. Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai
* 17. Dr. G. B. Prabhakar.
18. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.
* 19 The Hon. Mr P. M. Mehta.
20. Mr. Hormasji A. Wadia.
* 21. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.
* 22. Mr. K. N. Kabraji.
23. Dr. D. M. D'Silva.
* 24. Mr. JamesMacDonald.
25. Mr. Ratanji J. Tata.
26. Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie.
27. Mr. Sorabji E. Warden.

The election takes place on Wednesday next.

LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the B. B. and C I Ry authorities the great inconvenience that is at present caused to most of the passengers living beyond Bandra. It will be found from the Time Table now in force that the Down Trains Nos. 23.26 (both on Saturdays) 32 and 37 and Up Train No 18 do not touch at Marine Line Station. It is an indisputed fact that the traffic of passengers at Marine Lines Station is heavy. Marine Lines has become a very important station being within easy reach of all passengers from their place of business whether the passengers be Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, Students or laymen. In fact it is a very busy centre of all classes of people. I am sure that if these facts come to the notice of our sympathetic Traffic Manager he will try his best not only to remedy the inconvenience but also to arrange to have additional trains run beyond Bandra as an inducement to make life in the suburbs more convenient.—Your &c.

A DAILY PASSENGER.

February 10.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London,

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same common jury:—

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

The trial of Hasam Dilavi Dalal on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was proceeded with. It was alleged the accused inflicted injuries on Sheikh Suleman Ahmad, on 27th December last, with a bamboo stick, which resulted in the latter's death. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Murzban defended the accused.

More witnesses were examined for the prosecution. They were cross-examined on the difference of the statements made by them before the Coroner and the Magistrate.

Musa Aba, keeping a depot of bamboos in Ripon Road, said he was chopping wood at a distance of about twenty feet, when he saw accused come and pick up a bamboo stick from the depot. He did not go as there was his men Manekji, a Parsee, in attendance. Manekji told accused to leave it alone, but the accused headed him not, and went away with the bamboo.

The Judge: You allowed him to take it away?

The witness: Yes, my Lord.

The Judge: Thieves take away other people's goods like that; and still, seeing in what manner he took away the stick, you did not think it proper to interfere.

The Witness: I did not; Manekji was there.

The Judge: That is to say, you stood idle, and allowed him to do as he pleased, because Manekji was there.

The witness: I was ill, and I still have fever.

The Judge: In what time did he bring back the stick? Did he bring it?

The witness: In about two minutes.

Sheikh Kasam Ismail, the policeman, who arrested the accused on suspicion on 16th January, said he was on duty in Samuel Street, and saw the accused going along with his face concealed in a dhotar, and he arrested him on suspicion. He took him to Inspector Stenson, who directed him to make further enquiries. Accused was taken to the Nal Bazaar Chokí, where Jamdar Bhau Narayen, No. 14 E, recognised him and arrested him on the present charge.

Inspector Bartley deposed to the enquiries he had made into the matter. He said the accused was re-arrested on the present charge at one o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the 16th January. At ten o'clock the next day he was taken before the Coroner, and on the day following before the Magistrate. He did not exactly give evidence about a photograph of the place where the incident occurred.

The Judge: (To the jury) Gentlemen, the idea is, if the blood marks would be near the water-pipe it would lend some show of probability to the inference that the injuries were caused by the deceased falling against the pipe. If the blood-stains were found at some distance then the inference would be negatived. Do you understand it, gentleman?

The Foreman: Quite, my Lord.

Examined by the Judge, accused said, on the day in question he was at the house of one Nurani, near Jakeria Mosque, for a contract. He lived in Madanpura, Safarabad Street. He did not assault the deceased, and could not say why three of the witnesses should have deposed against him to the contrary. He had left his case in the hands of his counsel, to whom he had given the necessary instructions for the purpose.

The Judge: Will you not answer the question why the three witnesses should have given false evidence against you?

The accused: My counsel will explain.

Continuing in his examination accused said he knew witnesses Mahomed Taher, Mirali HajiDaud Fakirbux Balatin, and Musa Aba. He did not know witnesses Manekji Sorabji, Hahibax, the tailor, and Adamji Akbarali. It was not true he had taken a bamboo from Musa's shop. From 27th December to 16th January he was living in his house, and also in the houses his brother had contracted for. He did not leave in one particular place; but he did not remember; the questions should be put to his counsel, who knew his case.

Counsel then addressed the jury. The point of a blow on the head covered with a fez was advanced.

The Foreman of the Jury: Can we have, my Lord, the demonstration of a blow struck on a cap on the head like the blow on the deceased? (Laughter.)

The Judge, in the course of his summing-up, thanked the jury for the attention with which they had listened to the arguments, fallible and infallible, submitted for their consideration by the learned counsel on both sides. His Lordship said that from the evidence of Dr. Lafont it appeared that some of the injuries were caused by a blow from a bamboo stick, the death of the man, the doctor said, was due to the injuries he had described. The question was who caused the injuries? On this point they had the evidence of number of witnesses, who were present on the occasion, each in his different place of business, and who saw the accused run away with the bamboo deliver a blow on the deceased, hear cries of "mara mara," or see the accused decamp after giving the blow. Mr. Murzban, counsel for the defence, had stated this to be entirely a case of "mistaken identity." This might possibly hold good in the event of the parties being strangers, but here the accused was known to four of the witnesses who had seen the assault. They knew the accused well, lived in the same quarter of the town and saw him daily passing their place of business. It was not possible for such men who knew him to mistake his indentity. If the idea of mistaken identity was accepted, it meant that all these and the other witnesses had entered into a conspiracy to bring about accused's ruin. No doubt there were some dispancies and exaggeration in the evidence; for instance in that of the man Musa and his servant Manekji, but as regards that he was bound to submit to them the position in life of those witnesses. They were not men who had received scientific education whose observation was specially trained and whose memory was no better then the class they were drawn from. As to the accused's acts, whether he delivered one blow or more, and the injures were all inflicted by him or some, is should not be forgotten that in law he was responsible for the consequences of his own acts.

The jury without leaving the box, and after a brief consultation, unanimously declared the accused guilty of the charge, and he was sentenced by his Lordship to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

At near upon seven o'clock in the evening, the Sessions were adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

THE COUNCILLOR AND THE DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

ALLEGED NON-COMPLIANCE WITH A NOTICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, further inquired into the matter in which, Dr. Nadirshaw H. Sukhia, a Municipal Councillor, was charged with not complying with a notice served on him under Section 231 of the Municipal Act, calling upon him to do certain drainage work in his premises in Cowasji Patel Street. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Baptista, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Patell of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, solicitors, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Manghan, of the Drainage Department, further cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, said he was of opinion that the present arrangements for carrying sullage at Dr Sukhia's house would fall into the definition of a drain in the Municipal Act. By the existing arrangements the sullage of the premises in question would freely pass into the Municipal sewer if there were no obstruction to it. Witness thought it would be impossible for Dr. Sukhia to comply with the notice unless a major portion of the existing arrangements were removed. If the open channel, which Dr. Sukhia is required to build by the notice were built in the centre of the house-gullie, all the rain water falling into the gullie would pass into the sewer; but that was objectionable.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford the witness said in his opinion the premises were at present without sufficient means of effectual drainage. There was a scheme of the drainage arrangements of the city that all the storm water should be kept separate from scullage.

Mr. W. E. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, examined by Mr. Baptista, said he had not inspected Dr. Sukhia's house personally. He had received reports from his subordinates to the effect that the premises in question were without sufficient means of effectual drainage. Witness' opinion on the drainage arrangements, of Dr. Sukhia's premises was based on the reports he received from his subordinates and the subsequent discussions with them on the same. At the present time the Municipality carried out the street connections.

Counsel for both the parties having addressed the judgment was reserved.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS UPHELD.

APPEALS DISMISSED BY THE HIGH COURT.

APPEALS from the decisions of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay in the cases noted below were heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. It is a notable circumstance that the appeals in all the cases were summarily dismissed by their lordships.

In one of these cases, Juraj Gulabchund appealed from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 5th January last, convicted him of cheating and thereby inducing delivery of property, in three cases, and sentenced him to two month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, that is six months in all. Accused admitted the charges made against him in two instances but to the third he pleaded not guilty. The magistrate said it was difficult to see what his ground for doing so was, but he apparently thought that, because he alleged he committed these defalcations or rather induced these wrong payments for the Killedar's benefit, he should have the opportunity of proving that the debts were the Killedar's, and not his. In this he had failed. An altered entry in the stock book was shown to be in the accused's hand-writing, and it was part of a whole series of frauds, which he had practised on his employer Accused was a very young man, and the magistrate said he was loath to pass a heavy sentence upon him. The appeal was dismissed.

HadatullaAbdulla Shaik appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, on the 5th January last, convicted him of theft and two previous convictions, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes. The magistrate said the case was perfectly clear upon the evidence, which was quite reliable. Accused admitted two previous convictions. The appeal was dismissed.

Dadaba Luxmon appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, on the 5th January last, convicted him of theft in a building and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused pleaded guilty before the magistrate. Mr. Slater said a theft of this kind on the premises of the Bank of Bombay must be severely punished. The appeal was dismissed.

Phandoo Ramjan appealed from a decision of Mr. P. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 2nd January last, convicted him of housebreaking by day and theft in a building and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused admitted having entered the complainant's shop and having stolen two kerosine tins of the value of four rupees. The appeal was dismissed.

Ismail Oosman, alias Mahomed Khubdia Maidania, appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, on the 2nd January last, convicted him of voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property, and three previous convictions, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate said there was no evidence as to who stole the clothes, but there was sufficient evidence to show that the accused lost some money to one Shrvrim in gambling and gave him these clothes for Rs. 1-8-0. The appeal was dismissed.

Casam Joosub, alias Abdul Rahman Ibrahim, appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, on the 19th December, convicted him of house-breaking by day with intent to commit theft and three previous conviction and sentenced him to eighteen month's rigorous imprisonment and thirty stripes. The magistrate said the accused went into complainant's room to commit theft. This was after breaking open the lock with a nail, which was found lying there. Accused was an old offender. The appeal was dismissed.

Rajub Badulla appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, on the 19th December last, convicted him of theft and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default six months, further rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate said this was, no doubt a daring theft. Accused stole three buffaloes and a calf from a field, took them straight to Coorla and sold them to a butcher for being slaughtered The appeal was dismissed.

Sora Ramlal appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, on the 6th January last, convicted him of theft as a servant and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate said the accused was employed as a servant of the complainant, who missed her watch and chain, silver cup, jug photos and handkerchief. He suspected the accused. On the latter being questioned, he said he had taken the watch and chain and given them to the ayah. Nothing was found with the ayah, but some of the property was recovered from the accused's room. The appeal was dismissed.

Gulam Husein Sabh Mahomed, through his pleader Mr. S. Dadiburjer, applied for revision of the order of the same magistrate, who, on the 18th December last, directed him to pay Rs. 10 per month to his wife Sakinabai, as and separate maintenance. The magistrate said he was satisfied from the evidence of the manager of the caste that the accused deserted his wife and refused to take her home when ordered by the Jamat. The latter then decided that he and should give her a separate allowance. This he refused to pay her, and she was eventually obliged to appeal to the court. The defendant now offered to take his wife home, but he had kept a mistress in the house, and the wife very properly refused to go and live with him. The appeal was dismissed.

Vishram Nagooji appealed from a decision of Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 6th January last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant, in three separate instances, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to be consecutive. The accused pleaded guilty, was convicted on his own plea, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of twelve months' imprisonment. The appeal was dismissed.

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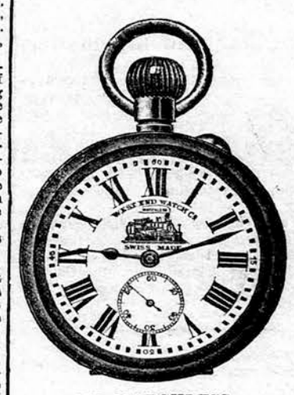
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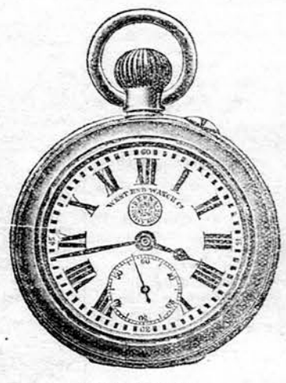
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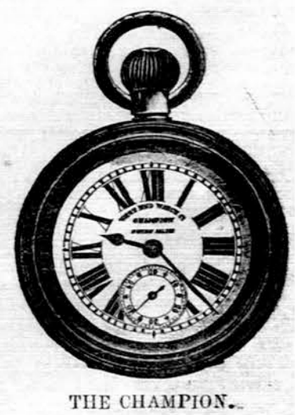
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M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

GIRLHOOD, writes "A Society Butterfly," seems in the ascendant during the months of January and February. The London season has not yet settled fairly into its stride, and country-house parties continue to be fairly numerous. Balls and dances are frequent, and fancy dress is still the current craze. Many well known hostesses make a feature of these costume dances, and several have adopted the pleasant fashion of allowing girls not yet "out" to join in the gaieties of "grown-ups." Lady Ada Scott had an amusing fancy dress frolic at Knipton Lodge her residence near Grantham. It was a sort of Cinderella affair, partly for children, but quite as much for their big brothers and sisters, and there were many half-grown girls—charming specimens of the Society chrysalis. Now, to my thinking, it is much more difficult to dress what we commonly call a "flapper" than it is a little child or fully-developed woman. At the best, fancy dress is apt to handicap its wearer; and when that wearer is sweet sixteen, with no figure, and nothing of "chic" or distinction the problem becomes decidedly more acute.

Characters such as Gainsborough's Duchess of Devonshire, Semiramis, Cleopatra, or any other "role" that demands dash, assurance, and brilliancy, should be carefully avoided by these pretty but often insipid fledgelings. And also, it shows a certain want of good taste when a very young girl appears as Nell Gwyn, Circe, Madame de Pompadour or any other fair and frail enchantress, whether real or imaginary. But there are many charming costumes suited either to schoolroom girls or to youthful "debutantes." National dress offers many opportunities. What can be prettier than a Japanese girl, or the dress of a Norwegian bride, or that of a Tyrolese maiden? A Dutch costume suits some faces; and, to come nearer home, nothing looks better than the get-up of a typical Irish girl, or of a Scotch lassie, or even of an English villager in her cotton frock and sun-bonnet. A pretty girl, with perfect, rather straight features, might appear as a Greek maiden; a demure creature looks well as a puritan and bright, laughing face is at its best with "poudre" hair, a "chine" silk frock and the costume of the days of Louis XV. or Louis XVI. A picturesque little personage does well to dress as a shepherdess, a flower-seller, or as Cinderella; and a small dainty, golden-haired girl should never miss the chance of masquerading as a fairy. At a recent dance, a girl of seventeen scored success of "A Lady of the Thirties;" and at the children's fancy ball at the Mansion House, no one looked better than Mrs. Cyril Maude's little daughter attired af "A Lady of the Sixties." Her pink muslin dress, worn over a huge crinoline, was delightful, and really made one wish for a return of that perhaps unfairly despised fashion.

Men must sometimes get a hearing even in the Boudoir section of a newspaper. And a man's fancy dress is often the cause of much perplexity to his anxious, affectionate womankind. King Edward no longer permits uniforms or Court costume to be worn for dressing-up so the lords of creation are thrown back upon their own resources. At Mr. Adair's ball the men were much in the background, but I noticed several successful costumes. Prince Peter Wolkowski, of the Russian Embassy, looked well as a Pierrot; and Lord Howick wore a dress copied from a picture of his own great grandfather; Mr. Strutt, as an Indian created quite a sensation; and Lord Shrewsbury appeared to much advantage as a Musketeer. These were, of course, expensive costumes, but there are many cheaper ones that look quite as well on a personable man.

Social affairs seem to pause, and the smart world are busy preparing themselves and their houses for the campaign of another Parliamentary season. The sun has been off duty, and the weather dull, damp, and rainy.

Lord and Lady Gosford have returned to London. Lady Gosford was Lady Louise Montagu, a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire by her first marriage with a former Duke of Manchester, and she is sister to Mary Duchess of Hamilton and to Lady Alice Stanley. Her marriage with Lord Gosford took place in 1876, and since that time Lady Gosford has been one of the smartest women in London Society. In appearance, she is tall and well-formed with a face that is intelligent rather than strictly hand some, a pleasant manner, and considerable powers of conversatin. She is said to be the favourite daughter of her now celebrated mother. Lady Gosford is a good dresser and seems to have a special fancy for grey, often wearing grey tweed in the morning and grey chiffon or velvet in the evening. She holds the post of Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Alexandra while her youngest sister Lady Alice Stanley, acts as Bedchamber Woman to the same Royal lady. Lord Gosford is also about the Court, and holds the position of Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra. This affords almost a unique instance of three member of a family occupying places in the Sovereigns Household at one and the same time. Gosford House Armagh is the biggest dwelling in Ireland as Wentworth Woodhouse is in England. It is said to have been a favourite haunt of Dean Swift, who was a friend of the Acheson of that period.

Lady Gosford has three charming daughters, the Ladies Alexandra, Mary and Theodosia Acheson. The former is, of course, a goddaughter of Queen Alexandra. They are active, lively young people, fond of walking, bicycling, riding, driving and dancing. They seem as happy in their Irish home as when staying with their Duchess-grandmother at Chatsworth or at Devonshire House. A portrait of this trio of sisters appeared in the Academy a year or two ago, and was one of Sargent's most signal successes. It represented the Ladies Acheson dressed in white sitting under an orange tree, talking gaily and smiling at their own surroundings.

Lord And Lady Brassey have left London for Paris. Lady Brassey was Miss Sybil de Vere Capell daughter of a former Lord Malden, and is a member of Lord Essex's family. In 1869 she married Lord Brassey as his second wife. She is a tall, rather handsome women, remains youthful, in spite of the fact that her abundant hair has turned almost completely white. To be the wife of "His Excellency the Governor," and to play the part with success is by no means an easy task; but during the time of Lord Brassey's Governorship of Victoria Lady Brassey made many firm friends among the ladies of Melbourne, and gave more than one successful entertainment. She is as fond of yachting and of seeing foreign countries as her husband, and they often make long voyages in their beautiful yacht, Sunbean. Lord and Lady Brassey's town house, in Park Lane, is one of the sights of London. It contains a large collection of curiosities, gathered during the now historical voyages round the world, and comprises jewels, jade, coral, porcelains, and embrioderies, etc., from India, China, and South America. Many of the rooms are beautiful, especially a library, which has the walls entirely of carved woodwork, with a gallery overhead, reached by a winding staircase.

Sybil Lady Queensberry has left London. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Montgomery, who was once a great social celebrity in the smart set—in fact, "the last of the dandies." In 1866 Miss Sybil Montgomery—then an exquisitely beautiful girl—became the wife of the eighth Lord Queensberry, a well-known and somewhat eccentric individual. Her eldest son, who was raised to the peerage in his father's life-time as Lord Kelhead, died a tragic death by the explosion of his own gun; and her second son is now Lord Queensberry. Sybil Lady Queensberry remains a graceful, charming woman. She has something of the artist in her nature, is a clever needlewoman, and greatly interested in old embroideries and such-like dainty handicraft. She is an active supporter of the School of Art Needlework, in Exhibition Road, and occasionally gives afternoon teas at that well-known emporium. Her sister is Mrs. George Finch, of Busley-on-the-Hill, who was once as beautiful as herself. Indeed, these two sisters shared with the famous Moncrieff's the right to be called the loveliest woman of the sixties.

Lady Normanton has left London for the country. She was Lady Amy Byng, daughter of a former Lord Strafford and her sister is the Comtesse de Maunay Talvande. Lady Normanton is an attractive woman, very pretty, with smartness and refinement to match. She is considered to bear an extraordinary likeness to Queen Alexandra, which resemblance has doubtless been helped out by a similar style of dress and coiffure. But both she and her sister have been much about the Court, as the Comtesse de Talvande was, for some years Maid of Honour to the Queen Victoria. Somerley, the family place near Ringwood, is a beautiful domain on the Avon, and the house contains a fine gallery of pictures. By the-way, what treasures of art are scattered over the country of these three kingdoms! Not only in the stately places, such as Chatsworth, Dalkeith, and Curraghmore, but in less well-known houses. For example, at Kingston Lacy, the home of Mr. Ralph Bankes, near Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, there hangs unknown to many, one of the finest Rubens in the world.

THE War Office will shortly enter the lists as publishers, official sanction according to the "Daily Mail" having been given for the publication of a new magazine to be called "The Army Journal." The new journal, which will be issued monthly, will form a record of all the leading military events, and will also contain an epitome of the most important foreign military doings, opinions, and literature. From the host of capable journalists the Army can supply, Major W. Adye, a Deputy Assistant to the Adjutant-General at the War Office, has been chosen as Editor-in-chief. A small charge will be made for the journal which, after the initial expenses have been paid by the War Office is expected to become self-supporting.

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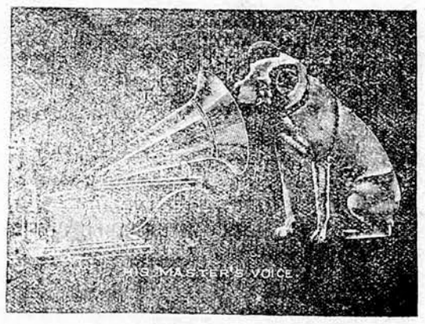
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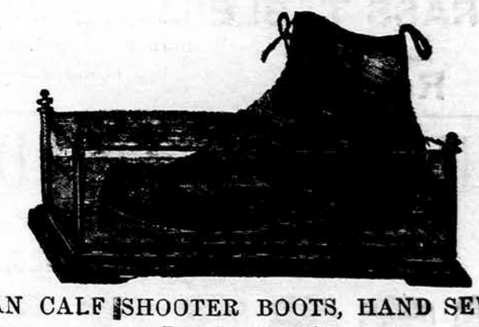


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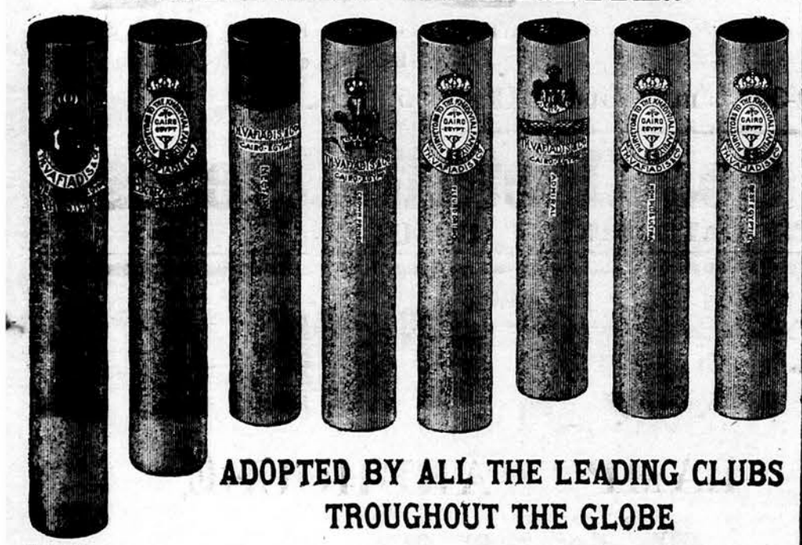
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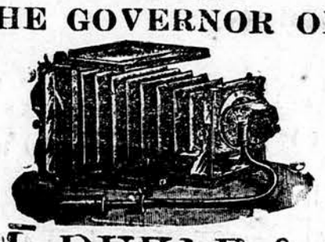
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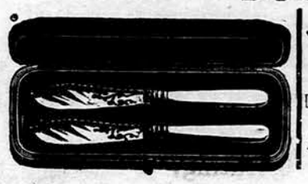
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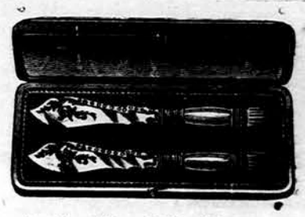


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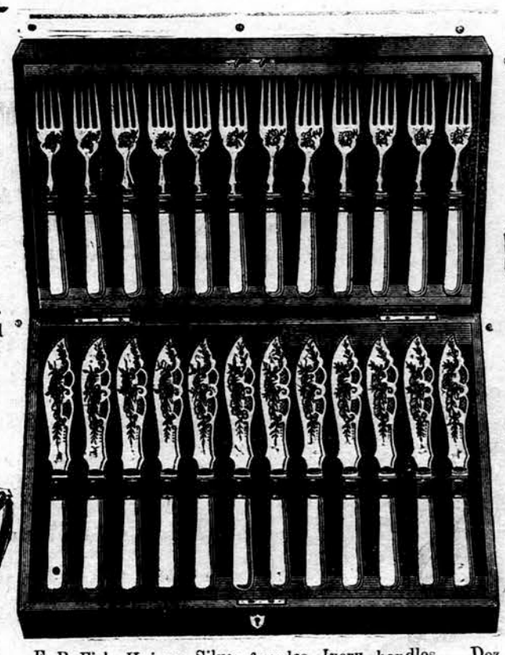
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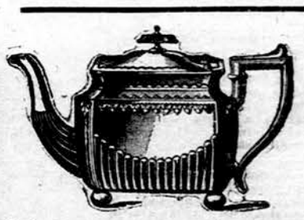
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